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VIENNA'S EXPOSITION.

Scenes Before the Opening—A Modern Babel—The American Department—The Capital's Profits.

From a Special Correspondent.

VIENNA, Tuesday, April 22, 1873.

Notwithstanding the very positive statements of the Austrian officials, and their repeated requests that I should telegraph to you that there would be no delay in the opening of the Exposition, I am of opinion the great event may not take place as early as the 1st of May. The work seems to be very far from completion. Every nation, with one or two exceptions, seems to be behind time in its arrangements, and America is no farther advanced than the rest. On entering the grounds, one is struck by the incompleteness of everything, and by the bustle and confusion which reigns in every portion of the palace grounds. Within it is but little better. Cases and boxes of all sorts are strewn about in disorder; men are crying to each other in every known language, and getting in each other's way; exhibitors are furious or persuasive, when trying to get their cases arranged, and the commissioners shout out their orders like a captain upon his quarter-deck. Such a Babel is indescribable. Working among these boxes and parcels, unpacking goods or arranging cases, are men in a great variety of costumes, and from every quarter of the globe. Near where I stood soon after entering, were Egyptians in their red fez, men from Turkestan and about the Black Sea in their droll hats, long coats belted at the waist, and enormous boots; and opposite them were two sleek young gentlemen of the English type, assaying in an artistic manner a case of Macclesfield silks. One of them was putting in a blue bird's eye foget *en negligé*, as I passed, just in time to overhear him telling his comrade to "Look at that green cove over there." I turned in the direction indicated by their eyes, and saw one of the most astounding costumes ever yet seen out of a *bal masqué*. Where the owner came from I do not know, but evidently from a country subject to cold, for his heavy cloth coat reached to the soles of his boots and was belted and quilted and stitched in a very curious fashion. His hat, ornamented with a large green cord and tassels, was a cross between the English "Derby" and that worn by Fra Bartole in the "Barber." To heighten the effect produced by his wonderful costume, he wore blue glasses, each of which was, without exaggeration, an inch and a half in diameter, and he walked about with a stolid and stately dignity which was really impressive. It is probable that he came from some of the Eastern provinces of Russia, for behind him were two servants, as stately as their master, in the yellow waistcoat and black stripes worn by Russian domestics. In the course of half an hour I counted fifteen different costumes of the same *bizarre* type, but differing according to the province or nationality of the wearer. In the grounds laborers from several countries are hard at work, and making visible progress. The Egyptians are very industrious. Upon one side is seen a party of Japanese workmen in blouses of dark blue cloth, and ornamented with curious figures, engaged in building their house, which has already become a centre of attraction. A crowd was constantly gazing upon the doings of these dark children of the East, and they at length shut themselves in by setting out a circle of trees, the foliage of which is low and nearly impenetrable to the view.

THE AMERICAN DEPARTMENT.

Of the American Department I shall have to speak more at length at some future time. We, too, are very much behind time, and from the beginning things have worked less smoothly than was desirable. Money was lacking; our space was occupied; our commission was annoyed by many details which cannot be properly appreciated by the public; and finally jealousy came in to bring us to the very verge of a public scandal. Some rival candidates for positions have thought fit to make charges against Gen. Meyers, and he has been suspended by order of the President pending an inquiry. Gen. Van Buren protests in the most energetic manner against any proceedings of the kind. At first I feared an exposure which would be little creditable to us, but believe the dispute has been reduced to very small dimensions at the time I write. The rooms of the commission are in Nordbahn-strasse, facing the park, and in a very convenient locality. The dome of the exhibition building can be seen from its windows, rising above the trees, and a small walk of five minutes brings one to the doors of the palace—if you can pass the gates. That is not a difficult task, for an order or ticket from any recognized commissioner readily opens the gates to all who have business within the grounds. Very few of the Commissioners live at this end of the city, the most of them lodging at the Vienna "West End," about the Kolowratring, or in one of the hotels in this locality. It is, perhaps, one of the most agreeable in the city. At No. 6 Kolowratring, Mr. Jay is well installed in an old and convenient hotel, (mansion,) and just opposite is the palace of the Archduke Victor, brother of the Emperor. Across the square, in front of this Prince's residence, a very large hotel is nearly completed, to be called the Hotel Imperial. It is an immense building, a palace, in fact, and will probably be the largest in Vienna. The front is richly and artistically ornamented. This hotel is being pushed with all possible rapidity, but I shall be greatly surprised if it is completed and furnished in time to profit by the great rush of the first two months of the exposition. In this quarter a number of private houses have been given up for the season, and are generally taken by contractors or speculators in furnished apartments. To a certain extent this business is carried on everywhere, for even in New-York a number of men make a very fair income by leasing and sub-leasing furnished houses, and in Paris it is a business of some importance. One man, whom I know, has leases of seven large hotels, and in fifteen years he has cleared enough from the profits of sub-leasing to purchase two more hotels outright at a cost of perhaps [illegible]00,000 francs. In Vienna a number of Jewish speculators have combined their capital, taken all the good apartments they could find, and are now "holding for a rise." Some of these gentlemen will win and some lose, but there is no doubt that all classes in Vienna will be legitimately enriched during the present Summer. Stocks of all sorts have gone up immensely; that of the Cab Company have doubled and no stock of consequence for sale; the building companies have already seen their money doubling its interest, and the rise in the stock of the tramways, or "American railroads," as they are called in Europe, is, I think, unprecedented in this country. It is not improbable that a clever manipulator, like many about Wall-street, could run this stock up to 200 with comparative ease. The financial men of Austria are too cautious for such schemes as that, and any attempt to "bull" a bubble enterprise meets with a chilling and discouraging reception. Yet American influence is gaining ground here, as in every other city in Europe. The street-cars are called American, the machines in general use are of American invention or make; American sewing-machines are seen in splendid shops in the richest quarter of the city, and Mrs. Allen's hair restorer is extensively advertised in the Vienna journals.

PEYTON.

Closing of the Reichsrath—Military Manœuvres—The Regimental Bands—Prospects of the Exposition.

From Our Special Correspondent.

VIENNA, Thursday, April 24, 1873.

The Reichsrath has been closed to-day with great pomp and ceremony, and the adjournment was preceded by an act of rigor on the part of the Government which is worthy of notice. The members for Galicia withdrew some time ago in a fit of anger, and refused to have anything to do with the Assembly. At the close of the session the Prime Minister stated that this must be considered as a voluntary withdrawal, and hence their seats were declared vacant. In other words, they were dismissed the Reichsrath; but the manner of doing it was very delicate and polite. To explain the position of affairs in few words, I may say that the members from Galicia have long made demands upon the Government which could not safely be granted, but in order to pacify them, they were given a very large control of many local affairs. Finally their demands became excessive, and were refused. They then withdrew from the Reichsrath, hoping to be called back after their outburst of patriotism; but the Ministry left them very severely alone until the close of the session, then stated that the withdrawal amounted to a resignation, and declared their seats vacant. This, however, is intended more as a lesson than as a punishment, for the new elections take place shortly, under the new electoral law, and hence the members from Galicia lose little or nothing. Perhaps they have been gainers, for the new law of which I have previously spoken takes the election Deputies from the old provincial diets and gives it to the electoral colleges. It is a very large step toward universal suffrage, and when we consider the ardent nature of the people composing the Austrian Empire, we can understand the Emperor's solicitude about this measure.

MILITARY MANŒUVRES.

I was unfortunately prevented from going to the Reichsrath at 12 to-day, but went to St. Stephen's—one of the most magnificent cathedrals in the world—to see the Deputies as they came in to the mass. About one-half were present, and I must confess that I have rarely, if ever, seen so many fine-looking men in a body. Austrians of the educated and higher classes have a frank manliness and thorough-bred air which is very pleasing; and they are all easy in their manners, graceful in their carriage, and very polite. Being pressed for time, I left the cathedral in the middle of the service, and was about to pass the guards, when I heard an order from the commandant which sounded new to me. I paused to see the manœuvre. A battalion of infantry was in line about the St. Stephen's Platz, facing the door of the cathedral, and a platoon was placed *vis a vis*, close to the steps, and facing their comrades. At the order, I heard the men come to attention, then throw the butts of their rifles upon the ground, holding the barrel closely against the hip. A moment later, when the bell within announced the elevation of the host, another order was given, the soldiers grounding arms and dropping upon one knee, at the same time removing their caps with the left hand. The platoon on the other side presented arms while their comrades were upon their knees. Looking along the line, I saw a majority moving their lips as if repeating a prayer. The movement was a very pretty one, and, like all the movements I have seen here, executed with marvelous grace and precision. Probably no troops in the world are better drilled than the Germans, but they are expressly drilled in stiff, mechanical motions, which are not agreeable to look at. When at Tours, just after the armistice, I saw a Prussian officer drilling his men in a step which was very remarkable, but indescribable. The soldier lifted his feet six inches from the ground and stepped out in an angular way, very much as we could suppose an iron man would walk when propelled by machinery. I am told that this is as much an exercise of the mind as of the body, and intended to make the soldier comprehend that he is a small part of a large machine, only to be worked well when each part fits into its place. There are many things about the Austrian Army that I like extremely. A fatigue party passed my hotel this morning, dressed in brown stuff, like brown linen, the jacket coming to the belt merely. The non-commissioned officers, however, had blue jackets. Again, when on parade in the general white coat or tunic, the corporals and sergeants are distinguished by a small red cord going across the left side like a watch-guard, and terminating in one, two, or three bulbs, according to rank, hanging from a button. These may seem petty details, but they are not so to military men; for in the first place the great problem is to make all the men nearly alike in the enemy's eyes, and easily distinguishable among themselves; and, secondly, to have certain distinctions which will tempt the ambition and gratify the pride. This red cord, with its glands, looks very pretty, indeed, and is a temptation to every soldier to fit himself for a sous-officer as speedily as possible. I should remark that this distinction was in a Bohemian regiment, the Hungarian regiments having different signs, generally a yellow braid knot, the Austrian knot, upon their pantaloons, just over the pockets. In no country is there a greater variety of uniforms, among the men as well as among the officers.

THE REGIMENTAL BANDS.

The Austrian military bands are by long odds the best in the world. No one pretends to dispute this fact, and certainly no one would feel inclined to institute a comparison after hearing some of the bands now in Vienna. A number of years ago—it was when Maximilian commanded in Venetia—I was at Trieste en route for Venice, when the Imperial Band was playing upon the Platz. There were over sixty pieces in this band. The last air played was the last in the "Crown Diamonds," and I am not exaggerating when I say that for more than sixteen years the echoes of that strain have been ringing in my ears. Speaking of strawberries, old Izaak Walton said that "probably God could have made a better fruit if he had tried, but he did not think He ever did," and to paraphrase this remark, I may say that men may make better music than that of the Austrian bands, but I don't think they have succeeded in doing it yet. All of these bands are very large, and all seem to be composed of accomplished musicians. Vienna is a musical city. Just over the canal, immediately opposite my windows, is the grand school of music, and one hears music of a superior quality in every part of the city. At the Volks' Garten there is an exceedingly fine band, and every one will believe me when I add that the famous Johan Strauss is the leader, giving concerts there three times a week. It is worth a visit just to see this celebrated character, but as yet I have not been as fortunate with him as I was with the Abbé Liszt. I once went a hundred miles to see him and to present a letter of introduction. When strolling in the Grand Duke's Park I met two gentlemen near the fountain, just below the Gleichen ruins, and with the freedom of young America, soon told them what I was there for. They offered to take me by a short cut to Liszt's cottage, through the palace and the Grand Duke's private garden. They did so, leaving me with the musician after a few moments' conversation with him. To my surprise, I learned that my guide was Carl Alexander himself. I have never seen him since. There is a private way from the palace to Liszt's cottage, the Grand Duke going there very often when walking in his garden. The three musical celebrities of Germany are all in high favor with sovereigns and their courts—Liszt with Carl Alexander at Saxe-Weimar; Wagner with King Louis, of Bavaria, and Strauss at the Court of Vienna and the Ducal Court of Baden. It is said that music is the highest expression of art, and it is doubtless true, if pleasure is the object and aim of art. Certainly such artists as these give us the greatest amount of pleasure, and of the highest order which any artists are able to bestow by their extraordinary talents. The people of Vienna are extremely fond of music, and it is generally cultivated by all the easy classes.

PROSPECTS OF THE FAIR.

I am sorry to speak ill of the Exposition, for I have taken great interest in its success, but for some reason or other it is on the verge of ruin. In the first place, nothing is ready except the main building. Baron Schwortz-Leuborn, the Director, claims that his work is completed; but if so, a good many others are unable to say as much. Very little progress has been made during the past three days, and unless things march more rapidly they will be in a terrible state on the 1st of May. Car-loads of goods are arriving every hour, and last night there were 1,000 cars unloaded. With very hard work 200 per day can be cleared, and as 800 more cars are known to be on the way, this will bring us up to the 5th or 6th of May before the cars can be unloaded. I do not know where the fault lies, but have heard it charged upon the railroad officials. Baron Schwortz is working very hard, and is by no means content. Immeasurable difficulties are arising, and our commission is not the only one in trouble. The price of admission is altogether too high. The price of admission at Paris was one franc, or 20 sous; here it is 5 francs, five times as much. And on the opening day it is 25 florins, or 62½ francs. At Paris, also, the season tickets were fixed at 100 francs; here they are 100 florins, or 250 francs. This, with the price of a carriage to the grounds, will make each entrance cost from $2 to $2 50. This is simply enormous and out of all reason. If I remember rightly I wrote you that the assistants of exhibitors and others would be obliged to pay 6 florins a month entrance fee. One café keeper employs 100 waiters, and hence will have to pay 600 florins a month, in addition to the heavy commission for ground rent, fees, and other things of the sort. There are twenty or thirty restaurants, employing some 3,000 waiters and laborers of all kinds, and if this price is maintained, they will have a monthly tax of 18,000 florins. This is simply preposterous, and a large meeting is to be held to-night to protest against the regulation. If exhibitors and their actual and necessary assistants are charged at all, the fee should be extremely moderate. My impression is, without having thought over the matter very much, that it is better to make no charge beyond a nominal fee to defray the cost of printing and delivering their tickets—these tickets to be delivered monthly, countersigned by the exhibitor and by the chief of the commission to which he belongs, and having thirty coupons to prevent fraud. They could go out on a check. Of course this is merely for assistants who remain in the grounds all day, and who go out seldom. These details have less interest to the general public than to the members of exhibition committees, and if I give them from time to time it is with especial reference to our own Exposition of 1876. If every writer brings a few hints gleaned from practical experiences, our Commission will be able to weigh them, think over them, and steer clear of dangerous courses.

HOTEL PRICES.

I am afraid that I wrote too soon of prices here, for everything is going up rapidly. To-day the hotel at which I am stopping notified me that on and after the 1st of May the chamber I now occupy will be charged at 6 florins per diem instead of 3 florins. Now that is a case of what I may call "unreasonable elevation." That is $3 per diem for a room which a Saratoga trunk would fill. The bill of fare has undergone an elevation also. A plate of salmon, for example, was quoted at 90 kreutzers on the day of my arrival, and salmon has now gone up to 1 florin and 70 kreutzers. If this is general in Vienna, and I am making inquiries about it, very few strangers will stay here who cannot charge their expenses to their Government.

PEYTON.

Arson, Murder, and Suicide.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 10.—Jerry White, residing in a tenement-house at No. 456 New Market-street, this evening set fire to bedding on the premises, cut the throat of an unknown woman, (a boarder,) and then cut his own throat, from which both died. The flames were subdued before any great progress was made

THE POLARIS.

Further Particulars of the Failure of the Expedition—Dispatch from United States Consul Malloy.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The following official dispatch is just received by the State Department:

ST. JOHNS, N. F., May 9.—I have just returned from Bay Roberts. Capt. Tyson reports having reached north latitude 82° 16'; he reached Winter quarters in September, 1871, in latitude 81° 38', longitude 61° 44'. Capt. Hall died of apoplexy on the 8th of October, 1871, and was buried about half a mile south-east of the ship's Winter quarters. They sailed across Kane's Polar Sea, which is said to be a strait about fourteen miles wide, with the appearance of open water north. They left their Winter quarters on Aug. 12, 1872; got on beam-ends on the 15th of the same month; thence drove south to 77° 35', in the ship, when, owing to the heavy pressure of the ice, the vessel was thrown up, and while landing stores, &c., the vessel broke away from her moorings, with a part of the crew, and drifted away south.

The vessel was last seen under steam and canvas making for a harbor on the east side of Northumberland Island. The Polaris is without boats. Of the two landed on the ice with Capt. Tyson, one was burnt to make water for the crew, and the other is now in Bay Roberts. The crew lost the vessel on the 15th of October, 1872, and were picked up last April, by the Tigress, in latitude 53° 30', having been 197 days on the ice. No lives were lost. When last on board she made no more water than during the past Winter and Fall, but had received heavy injuries to her stern, causing her to leak badly. The names of the crew here are: Capt. Tyson, Fred. Meyer, John Heron, W. C. Kruger, Fred. Anthony, Gustavus, the Esquimaux Joe, Hannah and child, Hans Christian, of Dr. Kane's expedition, wife, and four children, the youngest only eight months old.

The Polaris is in charge of Capt. Buddington. The crew have lived on a few ounces daily, and latterly on raw seals, eating skins, entrails, and all for the past two months, and are all in fairly good health. Capt. Tyson does not expect the Polaris will get clear before July, if in condition to come home. There were fourteen left on board, with plenty of provisions. If the vessel be not fit to come home, they can easily construct boats for their safety. All are provided for in Bay Roberts, and will come here Monday.

(Signed,) T. N. MALLOY,
United States Consul.

The News in Washington—Why it was Suppressed.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—When the brief dispatch received here yesterday, relative to the Polaris, was read at the Executive Mansion, last night, by the President and the members of his Cabinet, it was agreed among them that it should not be given out for publication until the particulars could be obtained, which it was hoped would lessen the apparent magnitude of the disaster, indicated by the dispatch, and thereby save the friends of the officers and crew from unnecessary anxiety. Accordingly a telegram was immediately sent to Consul Malloy, at St. John's, N. F., to furnish without delay all the available information, including a full list of those saved, and the reply received by the Department of State this morning and communicated to Secretary Robeson, is the dispatch already sent from here to-day. It was read by Secretary Robeson to the President, who, in common with the Secretary and other members of the Cabinet, while expressing regret at the death of Captain Hall, was extremely gratified to learn that the apprehension excited by the first dispatch, that the Polaris and a portion of her crew had been lost, would now be removed.

Objects of the Expedition—Description of the Polaris and List of the Crew.

The thought that most engrossed the mind of Capt. Hall, after his noted expedition in search of Sir John Franklin and other Arctic explorations, was the existence of an open Polar Sea. He wrote and lectured on the subject of the North Pole, and conceived the idea that it was possible to reach an open Polar Sea by crossing its ice-bound margin on sledges. So zealous was Capt. Hall in advocating this idea and confident of what a discovery might be achieved, that Congress finally voted an appropriation of $50,000 to fit out an expedition for the object of giving a practical test to Capt. Hall's theory, and thus aid the progress of science and civilization. The ill-fated Polaris, formerly the Periwinkle, was at once set apart to be fitted up specially for Arctic navigation. The Polaris was a staunch, well fitted vessel of 400 tons measurement, larger than the Advance, in which Dr. Kane undertook his former voyage. Capt. Hall gave his special attention to superintending the equipment of the vessel. She was planked all over her sides with six inches of solid white-oak timbers, and was throughout nearly doubled in strength, her bows being almost a solid mass of timber, sheathed with iron, and terminating in a sharp iron prow, with which to cut through ice. Her engine was built at Neaffe & Levy's works, Philadelphia, and was exceedingly compact and powerful. The propellor was so arranged that it could be unshipped and lifted on deck through a shaft or propellor-well in the stem. A supply of extra blades were provided, in case of need. There was also an extra rudder on board, and several suits of sails and sets of spars of various dimensions. One of the two boilers was supplied with an apparatus to use whale-oil for the generation of steam. The Polaris was rigged as a fore-topsail schooner, and was fully able to sail and steer under canvas only. She had also a new life-preserving buoy placed on the outside, in the stem, that could be lowered into the water by touching a spring placed near the pilot-house. She also had five most extraordinary boats, one of which is described as being twenty feet long, four feet wide, and two feet deep, and had a carrying capacity of four tons, weighed only 250 pounds, and could carry with ease and safety twenty men. The boat was so constructed that it could be folded flat and transported on a sledge across the ice without difficulty. When reaching open water the order of things could be reversed, the boat unpacked, spread out, and the sledge and its contents taken on board—dogs, team, and occupants.

Capt. Hall was from Cincinnati, where he was at one time engaged as a newspaper editor, and published the *Occasional*, and afterward the *Daily Penny Press*. He was apprenticed in early years to a blacksmith, and worked for a time at the trade, which in some measure, no doubt, had to do with his robust development. Capt. Hall was about five feet eight inches in height, with a compact, vigorous frame, and weighed about 190 pounds. He had a firm expression of countenance, but was very agreeable, kind, and courteous in his manners. While he possessed an eminently practical mind, he was in no wise a scientific or highly educated man. He never studied the science of navigation, though he became, through experience and aptitude as competent to navigate a ship or conduct an overland exploring expedition, as any of the daring band of discoverers that had endeavored to solve the great Arctic mystery. Since Capt. Hall's expedition northward in 1860, in search of Sir John Franklin, his name and fame have been known throughout the civilized world.

Dr. Emil Bissels, the chief of the scientific corps of Capt. Hall's last expedition, was a graduate of the famous University of Heidelberg, and a nephew of the renowned astronomer, Dr. Bissels. Mr. Wm. Morton, celebrated as the discoverer of Kane's open sea, acted as second mate. Capt. Sidney O. Buddington, a whaler of thirty years' experience, was second in command, with title of sailing and ice master. The rest of the expedition were: H. C. Tyson, Assistant Navigator; Hubbard C. Chester, Chief Mate; Emil Schuman, Chief Engineer—a native of Saxony; A. A. Odell, Assistant Engineer; W. F. Campbell, fireman; John W. Booth, fireman; John Heron, steward; William Jackson, cook; Nathan J. Coffin, carpenter; Herman Seimons, Frederick Anting, W. C. Kruger, Henry Hobby, Joseph B. Mauch, G. W. Linquist, Peter Johnson, William Neideman, Frederick Jamka, and Noah Hayes, seamen; R. W. D. Bryan, Astronomer and Chaplain; Frederick Meyer, Meteorologist; Joe, Esquimaux, interpreter and general assistant; Hannah, his wife, Esquimaux, interpreter and assistant; Puny, daughter of Joe and Hannah; Hans Christian, dog-driver, hunter, &c.; Hans Christian's wife and three children, making in all thirty-nine souls on the expedition.

The Polaris left the harbor of New-York on Thursday evening, June 29, 1871, and reached St. Johns, Newfoundland, on the 13th of July, where the expedition made a brief stay. Aug. 26, the Navy Department received dispatches from Capt. Hall, dated Holsteinberg, Greenland, Aug. 1, when all were reported in good health. Aug. 28, the United States ship Congress returned from Greenland, after seeing the Polaris off toward the Pole. The Congress found the Polaris at Disco. Some trouble had arisen about this time between Capt. Hall and his scientific associates as to the special object of the expedition, but the difficulty was settled by the interposition of Capt. Davenport, of the Congress, who decided that the paramount object of the expedition was to get to the North Pole. The Polaris sailed Aug. 17. Capt. Hall, instead of going by Jones' Sound, as previously marked out, decided to keep to the west of Smith's Sound, owing to ice-drifts south-westerly that had prevented Kane's advance. In April, 1872, intelligence was received that the Polaris had put back to Greenland in February through stress of weather, and to get a supply of coal and provisions.

The Secretary of the Navy received a dispatch from Capt. Hall, dated at Tossac, Greenland, Aug. 24, 1871. It came by way of Copenhagen, and was received a year after the date of the arrival of the Congress at Disco. This was the last that was heard from Capt. Hall.

Capt. Hall leaves a widow and two children, a daughter and son, who are living at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Emil Shuman, the Chief Engineer, has a wife living on Sixth-avenue, in this city.

Joseph Mauch, one of the seamen, was a brother of the celebrated African traveler Mauch. Of Mr. Mauch, the Elizabeth *Journal* says: "This young man is quite well known in the lower wards of this city, having been a clerk in Mr. R. Frohwein's drug-store a portion of the years of 1869-70. When Capt. Hall started upon his enterprise, Mauch insisted on going with him. Being personally acquainted with the Captain, he got permission to go, though he was obliged to enroll himself as a seaman, all the offices being filled. When the ship left the shore, however, Mauch was assigned to the scientific corps, under Dr. Emil Bissels. When the expedition stopped at Disco, Greenland, Mauch sent back a number of interesting articles to his friends—flowers from 'Greenland's icy mountains,' mosses, pocket-books of sealskin, and a pair of Esquimaux boots. He seemed to be intensely interested in the expedition, and was a valuable assistant."

THE INDIANS.

Order from the Assistant Adjutant-General—Condition of Lieut. Harris.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—The following memorandum has been received:

HEAD-QUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA, PORTLAND, Oregon, April 25.

That timely information may reach head-quarters of any unusual movement or hostile demonstrations on the part of the Indians, until further orders the commanding officers of Forts Colville, Lapovai, and Kamath, and Camps Harney and Warner, will forward reports weekly, or oftener, should circumstances render it necessary, to assist the Adjutant-General in any changes in the attitude toward the Government of the Indians in this vicinity.

(Signed,) H. CLASWOOD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Lieut. Harris, who was wounded in the recent fight with the Modocs, is reported to be sinking rapidly, and it is thought he cannot recover.

More Troops for the Modoc Country.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 10.—Ten companies of the Fourth United States Infantry, about 500 strong, under command of Col. Flint, arrived here last night from Little Rock, Ark., and left by the Missouri Pacific Railroad for Omaha. Col. Flint is ordered to report to Gen. Ord, at Omaha, but it is supposed that his command is destined for the Modoc country.

The Modocs Flying Toward the Goose Lake Country.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10.—A dispatch from Yreka states that the Modocs are known to be out of the lava bed, and fleeing toward the Goose Lake country. The Warm Spring Indians and several scouting parties are in close pursuit.

Six men from Yreka are on the trail of Bogus Charley.

FIRES.

The American Fan Company's Warehouse in Nashua Destroyed.

NASHUA, N. H., May 10.—A building on Hollis-street, owned by the Smith heirs, was burned last night. The two upper stories were occupied by the American Fan Company, and by F. S. Rogers, for photograph findings, and the first story by R. W. Burke & Sons, bakers. The latter's loss is about $5,000, insured for $2,000. The American Fan Company loses $15,000; partially insured. Rogers' loss is $1,000. The loss on the building is $7,000 to $8,000; insured for $4,000.

Rolling-Mills Burned—Loss, $75,000.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 10.—The extensive rolling-mills of McDonald & Brothers, on the river bank, between Laundraquette and Barton streets, were nearly destroyed by fire about noon to-day. The buildings, which were of wood, covered nearly one block, and burned with great rapidity. The loss is estimated at $75,000. The insurance is said to be only $10,000. The names of the losing insurance offices have not been ascertained.

Forty Thousand Dollars' Worth of Lumber Destroyed.

WHITEFIELD, N. H., May 10.—A. L. and W. G. Brown & Co. lose by fire to-day their large shed and half a million feet of lumber, above the railway station and near the Boston, Concord and Montreal track. The loss is estimated at $40,000; the insurance is small.

A Tow-Boat Burned at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 10.—The tow-boat William Cowan was discovered to be on fire when she arrived at Grand Tower, sixty miles below this city, yesterday afternoon. Her barges were cut loose and saved, and she was towed over to an island opposite, where at last accounts she was burning. No lives were lost.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, May 11—1 A. M.—The barometer has slowly fallen with south-easterly and easterly winds, and cloudy weather in the lower-lake region, the Eastern and Middle States, with occasional rain in Virginia and Maryland; higher pressure, north-west and south-west winds and generally clear weather in Tennessee, the Gulf, and South Atlantic States; north-westerly and south-westerly winds, veering to southerly in the Upper Mississippi; cool and partly cloudy weather from Michigan to Iowa, and thence to the lower Missouri and the Ohio Valley.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle States and lower lakes low barometer, high temperature, south-easterly to south-westerly winds, partly cloudy and clearing weather, with possibly occasional local rains; for Canada and New-England falling barometer, generally cloudy weather and high temperature; for Tennessee, the Gulf and South Atlantic States, north-westerly and south-westerly winds, generally clear warm weather and rising barometer; for the Ohio Valley and Missouri, and north-westward to Michigan and Iowa, partly cloudy and clear weather with higher temperature. Reports are missing from the upper lakes, the North-west and Oregon.

The Double Suicide in Hamburg, Iowa.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 10.—A special dispatch to the *Democrat* gives further particulars concerning the double suicide in Hamburg County, Iowa. The forgeries in which Wallingford was implicated are much more extensive than at first stated. They have been carried on by an organized band of thieves and forgers. It is stated that over 200,000 acres of land in Iowa have been sold on forged deeds, by means of which a large sum of money was obtained. The written confession of Wallingford disclosed the names of the parties engaged with him in the forgeries. They are William, John, George, and James Rhodes, George Ball, J. H. Blake, an old man named Roseberry, his sons, and a man named Scott. These have been arrested, but the ringleaders fled, and officers are in hot pursuit.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CONFERENCE.

Object of the Proposed Meeting in St. Louis—Large Attendance Expected.

ST. LOUIS, May 10.—About 130 members of Congress have accepted the invitation to attend the Congressional Conference to be held here next week. Every State in the Union but one or two will be represented, and there is reason to believe that a much larger number of members from the Eastern States would have accepted the invitation if it had not been for the reports put in circulation that the conference intended to embrace only Congressmen from the Western and Southern States. These reports are entirely without foundation, and are misrepresentations of the object and scope of the conference. An invitation has been sent to every member of both branches of Congress, and the intention was, and is, that the gathering should fully represent the Congress of the United States. No action is expected to be taken by the convention, nor will any proposition be submitted requiring a vote, or designed to commit any member to any line of policy or act of legislation. The whole purpose of the conference is comprehended in the idea that the Congressmen assembled in an informal manner on the invitation of the City of St. Louis should have presented to them a practical statement of the necessities of the West and South for an improved and cheap water transportation to the sea-board; and, in connection with this event, should enjoy the hospitality of the city, and have an opportunity, by means of a railroad excursion and otherwise, to see a considerable portion of the Mississippi Valley under the most pleasant auspices. The merchants and the people of St. Louis disclaim any narrow or sectional spirit in the matter, and extend a hearty invitation to members of Congress from every section of the Union to be present.

ASSYRIAN HISTORY.

Newspaper Enterprise—A Successful Expedition of Research.

The London *Daily Telegraph* publishes the following telegram from Mr. George Smith, dated Mosul, April 26: "I am happy to inform you that my researches up to the present time in Mesopotamia have been crowned with much good fortune, and that I have obtained results of real value and interest. The letters in which I have described these results will be somewhat late in reaching you, because of my long absence from any postal centre. I have examined many of the ancient remains and monuments, and the general face of the country from Koyurjik, on the river Tigris, down to Babylon on the Euphrates. Thence I have crossed into the marsh district of Hillah, and investigated the Birs Nimroud. I have also been across the Desert as far as Tell Ibrahim. In the course of these visits and of my excavations near Mosul, I have obtained upward of eighty new inscriptions. One among them is from a very important stele of Merodach-Baladan, King of Babylon, son of Milliu, grandson of Kurigalzu, period of 1300 B. C. Another notable inscription is that of Vulnirari, King of Assyria, recording a list of expeditions and triumphs achieved during the reigns of Assurabalid, Belnirari, Sul, and Vulnirari. This interesting record gives the particulars of the restoration of the causeway to the great Temple of Assur, dated 1320 B. C. I have also recovered part of the series of tablets containing most curious and ancient Babylonian legends, as well as syllabaries of great utility, a bilingual collection of proverbs, and some astrological and mythological tables. Among other discoveries I may mention contemporaneous or historical memorials of Sargon, Esarhaddon, Assurbanipal, Nebuchadnezzar, Nabonidas, Cambyses, and Darius. I have, moreover, lighted upon some extremely curious tablets of the Parthian period, bearing unmistakable dates, with many other more or less interesting relics, the particulars of which will be learned from the letters which I have dispatched to you. I excavated at Nimroud for seventeen days, and explored there the North-west Palace of Esarhaddon, the Temple of Nebo, and also some entirely untouched portions of the South-east Palace. This latter is of greater extent and grander character than has been supposed. I found spacious halls and fine chambers, the walls of which were ornamented with bands of plain colors. Under the pavement of one of these halls I came upon six clay figures having the head of a lion joined to a human body. These figures have four wings, and each of them holds in the left hand the symbolical basket. One of my most recent discoveries is that of a perfectly new text of the annals of Tiglath-Pileser. I am at present digging hard to obtain, if possible, the remainder of this highly important piece of history. I am well in health, and everything is proceeding satisfactorily."

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The New-Orleans Opera-house was sold by the Sheriff, yesterday, for $40,000. It cost the Opera Association $220,000.

John Howard, a river man, was drowned last Friday, in the Connecticut River, at Dalton, near the head of Fifteen-Mile Falls.

Samuel Smith, of Rockport, Ohio, aged eighty, committed suicide in Cleveland, on Friday, by shooting. No cause is assigned for the deed.

The attending physician of Admiral Winslow represent that he is improving, and does not apprehend any serious results from his recent attack of paralysis.

Joseph Morgan, of Bow, N. H., was killed Friday, by being thrown from a wagon. His wife and child, who were riding with him, were also thrown out and severely injured.

John McNamara, for the killing of Henry Weddi, of San Francisco, has been convicted of manslaughter. Mrs. McNamara and Richard Jackson, codefendants, were acquitted.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions, Philadelphia, yesterday, Judge Paxson granted a new trial in the case of J. Cathcart Taylor, city editor of the *Press*, on a charge of libel upon David H. Lane.

The memorial exercises, yesterday, in Atlanta, were attended by 10,000 persons. Gen. Garlington delivered the oration. The procession was the largest ever seen there. The stores were generally closed.

Hon. James Howe was sworn in as Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, yesterday forenoon, by Sir William Young, Chief-Justice. He appeared in a plain suit, accompanied by his sons and a few personal friends.

There was a shooting match at Buffalo, yesterday, between Ward, of Toronto, and Johnson, of Jersey City, for $500. Ward killed forty single and forty-three double; Johnson killed forty-four single and thirty-seven double.

The steam-ship Castalia, from Glasgow, arrived yesterday morning, at St. Johns, N. B., with 538 immigrants from Kincardine County, Scotland. They will settle at once on a Government grant, selected by their agent, in Victoria County.

The war steamers Canandaigua and Richmond sailed from Key West, yesterday afternoon, the former for New-Orleans, to take United States Minister Foster thence to Vera Cruz, on his way to the City of Mexico, and the latter to the Pacific.

The Chief of Police of Cleveland, Ohio, is organizing a force of twenty men to send to Mahoning Valley to preserve order and prevent depredations by miners who have been idle in consequence of a strike for the past four months.

There has been much excitement in mining stocks in San Francisco during the past week, and it continues. Quotations are as follows: Savage, $125; Yellow Jacket, $90; Hale & Norcross, $67; Chollar, $80; Crown Point, $142; Segregated Belcher, $67 50; Belcher, $98; Consolidated Virginia, $87.

The Controller's Receipts and Payments.

Controller Green reports the amount paid into the City Treasury on Saturday as follows:

From taxes, arrears of water-rents and interest	$7,224 80
From assessments on street-openings and improvements, and interest	43,500 37
From arrears of taxes and assessments, Croton-water rents, interest, &c.	3,114 74
From water rents	2,335 00
From market rents and fees, interest, &c.	2,157 80
From City Marshal, license fees and fines	[illegible]
Total	$60,4[illegible] 71

The Controller paid, on Saturday, employes in Department of Docks to May 3, $4,249 42. He will pay on Monday the small-pipe men on Boulevard and Kings Bridge Road to May 1, $3,000, and laborers on Croton Aqueduct maintenance at High Bridge and Reservoirs to May 1, $2,350.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Defeat of the Carlists at Navarra—The Spanish Army in Biscay Clamoring for Pay.

MADRID, May 10.—Saballs, the Carlist leader, recently shot dead one of the officers under his command, who he learned was about to surrender to the Government troops.

A severe conflict has taken place between the band of Carlists under command of Don Alfonso and the Republicans, resulting in the total defeat of the former. Sixty-five of the insurrectionists were killed and many wounded.

Information has been received at the War Office of the defeat of the Carlists in a number of small engagements.

Several priests have been arrested in Madrid on the charge of advocating the cause of Don Carlos.

Reinforcements have been sent to the Spanish troops at Navarra, who defeated the Carlists commanded by Dorregaray.

The official report of the engagement says six Republicans were killed, and 114 wounded.

LONDON, May 10.—A special dispatch from Madrid to the *Daily Telegraph* estimates the number of Republicans killed in the fight at Navarra between the Spanish troops and the Carlists under Dorregaray at 200.

The Carlist Committee in this city announces that their latest dispatches from Spain state that Don Alfonso is blockading the town of Igualada, in the Province of Barcelona, with 2,500 men; Saballs, with his force, is before Manresa, in the same province, and the band under command of Tristany is at the town of Rens, Province of Tarragona.

PARIS, May 10.—A dispatch from Bayonne says the Spanish Government Army in the Province of Biscay has not been paid for some time, and the soldiers are, in consequence, in a state of mutiny.

The Spanish Electoral Bureaus.

MADRID, May 10—P. M.—Returns of the voting to-day in Madrid and the provinces for the Electoral Bureaus, as far as received, are in favor of the Federal Republicans.

Continued Sickness of the Pope.

LONDON, May 10.—A dispatch from Rome says the Pope was too ill yesterday to receive a party of pilgrims from France.

Gen. Manteuffel not to be Sent as Ambassador to France.

BERLIN, May 10.—The report that Gen. Manteuffel would be appointed German Ambassador at Paris, after the evacuation of French territory, is denied.

A British Man-of-War on Fire—The Weather in England.

LONDON, May 10.—Fire was discovered to-day on the British iron steam-ship Agincourt, attached to the Channel squadron. The compartment in which the fire originated was flooded. The extent of the damage has not yet been ascertained.

The weather in England is fair and favorable to the crops.

The Panic in the Vienna Stock Market.

VIENNA, May 10.—Several prominent bankers of this city have subscribed 12,000,000 florins to ease the stock market, and the Austrian Minister of Finance, by an arrangement with the National Bank, has increased the sum to 20,000,000 florins.

The Prince of Wales Leaves Vienna for Pesth.

VIENNA, May 10.—The departure of the Prince of Wales for Pesth has been postponed until to-morrow, when he will leave for that city, accompanied by his brother, Prince Arthur.

The Bank of England Forgeries—Bidwell and Noyes to Turn Queen's Evidence.

LONDON, May 10.—George Bidwell, who is charged with committing the frauds on the Bank of England, and Edwin Noyes, his alleged accomplice, were brought up at the Mansion House this afternoon, and after examination were again remanded to prison. It is said Bidwell and Noyes wish to turn Queen's evidence.

The Atlantic Disaster—Commencement of the Official Investigation.

LONDON, May 10.—The official inquiry into the loss of the steam-ship Atlantic was opened to-day, at Liverpool. The investigation was mainly into the alleged insufficiency of provisions and coal. Mr. Ismay, of Ismay, Imrie & Co., the agents of the White Star line, testified that the Atlantic had on board when she left Liverpool 933 tons of coal and provisions for a voyage of thirty-two days, independent of the cabin stores. He further testified that she had undergone all the necessary surveys regarding equipment and stores previous to her departure.

Conflagration at Port-au-Prince.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, May 4.—An extensive conflagration has occurred, which destroyed 150 houses. Six persons were killed.

Blanco Elected President of Venezuela.

CARACAS, April 20.—Guzman Blanco was unanimously re-elected President of the Republic. His inauguration will take place on the 27th inst.

The Disturbances in Central America—More Fighting.

HAVANA, May 10.—The steam-ship Leo, from New-York, arrived here yesterday, and was ordered into quarantine, but was released in the evening, and allowed to come up to the city.

Advices from St. Thomas to the 6th inst. are that the British detached squadron sailed on the 5th. The brothers of President Baez have gone to Europe.

Intelligence from Panama to the 5th inst. states that the factions contending for authority are still in opposition, and there has been some fighting between them.

The Centennial Commission—Election of Officers.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—Ex-Governor Hawley was to-day re-elected President, and Mr. Campbell, of Indiana, was elected Secretary of the Centennial Commission. The commission this afternoon elected the following Executive Committee: Daniel J. Morrill, of Pennsylvania; George H. Corliss, of Rhode Island; Jas. T. Earle, of Maryland; John Lynch, of Louisiana; John G. Stevens, of New-Jersey; Walter W. Wood, of Virginia; Alfred T. Goshorn, of Ohio; Geo. B. Loring, of Massachusetts; Richard C. McCormick, of Arizona; Lewis W. Smith, of Georgia; Chas. H. Marshall, of New-York; W. H. Parsons, of Texas; and Alex. R. Boteler, of West Virginia.

Hon. Charles Sumner Obtains a Decree of Divorce.

BOSTON, May 10.—By arrangement, the libel for divorce filed by Hon. Charles Sumner against his wife, on the ground of desertion, came up for hearing in the Supreme Court to-day. F. P. Balch appeared as counsel for Mr. Sumner, and Sidney Bartlett and J. K. Lathrop for Mrs. Sumner. Neither the libelee nor libelant were present, and after hearing one witness, Judge Colt decreed a divorce to Mr. Sumner on the ground above stated.

Proceedings in Bankruptcy.

The following is a list of the cases in bankruptcy, on petitions and discharges, for the two weeks ending yesterday: Morris Marks, George W. Ferguson, Bernhard Jacoby, Benjamin Goodman, and John R. Surburg, filed voluntary petitions. Albron P. Howard, Thomas F. Daly, and Henry B. Nichols were adjudicated involuntary bankrupts; and James G. Block and Samuel W. Lamey received discharges.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE NORTHFLEET.

So often is the proud deed done
By men like this at Duty's call;
So many are the honors won
By them, we cannot wear them all!

They make the heroic commonplace,
And dying thus the natural way;
Yet is our world-wide English race
Ennobled by that death, To-day!

It brings the thoughts that fathom things
To anchor fast where billows roll;
It stirs us with a sense of wings
That strive to lift the earthiest soul.

Love was so new, and life so sweet,
But at the call he left the wine
And sprang full-statured to his feet,
Responsive to the touch divine.

"Nay, dear, I cannot see you die.
For me, I have my work to do
Up here. Down to the boat. Good-by.
God bless you. I shall see it through."

We read, until the vision dims
And drowns; but, ere the pang be past,
A tide of triumph overbrims
And breaks with light from heaven at last.

Thro' all the blackness of that night
A glory streams from out the gloom;
His steadfast spirit holds the light
That shines till Night is overcome.

The sea will do its worst, and life
Be sobbed out in a bubbling breath;
But firmly in the coward strife
There stands a man who hath vanquisht
Death!

A soul that conquers wind and wave,
And towers above a sinking deck;
A bridge across the gaping grave;
A rainbow rising o'er the wreck.

He saved others; saved the name
Unsullied that he gave his wife;
And dying with so pure an aim,
He had no need to save his life.

Lord! how they shame the life we live,
These sailors of our sea-girt isle,
Who cheerily take what Thou mayst give,
And go down with a heavenward smile!

The men who sow their lives to yield
A glorious crop in lives to be;
Who turn to England's harvest field
The unfruitful furrows of the sea.

With such a breed of men so brave,
The Old Land has not had her day;
But long, her strength, with crested wave,
Shall ride the seas, the proud old way.
—*Gerald Massey.*

NADOLIG; OR, CHRISTMAS THE CLERK.

A WELSH SKETCH.

BY ANNIE BEALE.

"Christmas comes but once a year, and the better the day the better the deed," said a worthy South Wales peasant, when his wife gave him a tenth child on Christmas Day.

"Let us call him Nadolig, and make a clerk or a schoolmaster of him," said his wife. "Christmas children are as sharp as the weather, and 'tis lucky to be born on Christmas Day."

Women are always ambitious!

So Evan Hughes and his wife took their tenth child to church as soon as was convenient, and gave him the name of Nadolig, which is Welsh for Christmas. It is customary and honorable in Wales to call children who come into the world on Christmas Day after the blessed period of their birth. The nine brothers and sisters of the infant were present at his christening, and the two eldest acted as sponsors with their father. He was attired in a print bed-gown of many colors, and a tight-fitting calico cap. In those days children were born without hair, but now that it is the fashion to bring them up capless, Providence, more merciful than parents, furnishes them with a short crop. Nadolig behaved with becoming gravity. He neither smiled nor cried, which made his mother unhappy, since long-lived people always cry when they are christened; but Evan consoled her by saying that parsons and clerks ought to be grave.

He grew up all, and even more, than his parents expected. Unlike most boys, his mind turned the very way they wished, and his mother proudly said. "He was born a clerk." In spite of the counteracting influence of grand-parents and numerous relatives who were Nonconformists, and would have had so promising a youth of their body, he clung to the Church. Indeed he was never quite happy out of it, and used to astonish the old sexton by questions which, he said, would puzzle the vicar himself. He was reckoned a genius besides. The evidences of it were multidinous. His mother went so far as to affirm that he could sing before he could speak, knew his "Raddy mad' Easy" sooner than any other boy at school, made rhymes of his own accord, and could say whole chapters of the Bible by heart, standing upright, as bold as Boanerges. There was no irreverence intended in her use of the Scripture name; but in after life envious rivals sometimes made it a matter of jest. They would call him "the bold Boanerges," and he did not altogether dislike the title. But what he did dislike was to be called by the abbreviative Dolly, which, however common, seemed to him unclerklike.

Unlike most of us, he obtained the desire of his life, and crowned the ambition of his parents. The old clerk died just at the right time, and he reigned in his stead. He knew that he would not have easy work, for he had spent many days reflecting on the exposure to weather he must undergo at funerals and in digging graves—labors that must be accomplished, sad though they were—and of the varied nature of the calls he would have to answer as clerk and sexton in a large country parish. But he took the matter from a clerical point of view, and believed himself literally "elected" for the office; so he entered upon it with religious fervor.

One of his many theories was that clerks as well as deacons should marry, and he inaugurated his duties by that of matrimony. His choice fell on Nancy Price, a good-looking girl, born, it was said, "with a temper." But he took small account of this, as it was his opinion that any man could be master if only, in marriage as in learning, he began at the beginning. Accordingly, he pointed out to her the word "obey" in the marriage service, collected the various texts bearing upon female subjection, and read her many grave lectures on them, and finally gave her to understand that if she became his wife she must acknowledge herself the weaker vessel. Nancy promised everything, inwardly resolving that she would not be a vessel, but mistress and master both. She was disappointed. Nadolig maintained his own by force of argument. If she rebelled, he hurled at her such a sling of texts as would have brought down a Goliath, and did effectually silence her. In this world it is ever the greatest talker that has the best of it, and he would have beaten down a sceptic if he had not convinced him. And his weapons were kept keen and well furbished, for he used them daily, if not hourly, and what is equally to the purpose, he believed in them. Happily for him and for others, he lived when people were content to watch the corn grow, knowing that it would yield them bread, without uprooting it to discuss its origin; in the same way they were content to find their spiritual food in the Bible, without puzzling their brains to discover how, when, and where the first grain was sown.

It was always a pleasant recollection to Nadolig that he acted as clerk at his own wedding, helping, as he expressed it, to marry himself. But this was not the proudest day of his life.

"The Sunday on which I read myself in," he would say, "that was a day! I never saw the church so full; not even when the new vicar preached."

In truth, all the parish, Churchmen and Dissenters, came to see how he would comport himself under the weight of his honors. Circumstances were, as usual, in his favor. The vicar, like his Church, was tottering beneath the pressure of years, the defunct clerk had been almost inaudible from the same burden, and the time for improvement had come. A little more life was needed. Nadolig brought it. People chuckled as they asked one another how the "Bold Boanerges" would read and sing in church. Being jealous of him, they were glad to turn the maternal epithet of approbation to account. He put envy to shame. The fine old Cymraeg rolled out of his mouth in full waves of sound, and the congregation whispered that they heard him better than the vicar. This was no wonder, as the vicar, poor man, had lost his teeth, and not living in an age when either tithes or dentists were plentiful, had no means of supplying them. Nadolig had the responses to himself, so his critical audience had every opportunity of comparison. Not so with the singing. When he gave out and led the psalms and hymns, everybody joined, so it was masterly in him to keep ahead. There was no difficulty in regard to time, for the Welsh have, as a rule, both good ear and voice, so the singing was excellent.

After service he modestly received the congratulations of his friends and relations; but no compliment pleased him so well as his grandmother's, who was a Calvinistic Methodist.

"If anything could persuade me to leave my chapel," she said, "it 'ould be Dolly. He do look so genteel in the clerk's desk, and do read and sing so beautiful."

He had two triumphs during his life; this was one.

The gentility so much praised lay in a figure somewhat short and stout; a round, rosy face; sharp, decided black eyes, and a large mouth, that looked formed for declamation.

People like to hear of the abodes of genius. Llanfach, where Nadolig was born, bred, and obtained his honors, was a village some eight miles from the market town of Trefavon. The church was situated on an eminence in its midst, and overlooked not only the village but many of the scattered huts in its neighborhood, which, rich in whitewash if in nothing else, peeped up at it from out their surrounding trees or hedgerows. It was environed by a plateau of meadows, in their turn inclosed by an amphitheatre of hills approaching to mountains. The little vicarage nestled among trees and shrubs under shelter of its graveyard, and the clerk's cottage was nigh at hand. This was a tidy two-roomed dwelling, near a one-arched bridge. Beneath this bridge, through the vicarage garden and by the church-yard, babbled a brook, which chattered incessantly to the church-goers, as it had chattered for thousands of years to their forefathers. It was a peaceful and beautiful spot at all times and in all seasons.

In those days church renovation and architecture were not a part of the spirit of the age. Llanfach church, like numbers of others, was in bad repair; it was high-pewed, damp-walled, and covered inside with curious stones and monuments. Tradition said that there had been a church on that spot before Catholicism had become Roman, and that ancient Britons had worshipped there before St. Augustine preached in England. Certain it is, that not many miles distant was a stone known by the name of St. Paul's Cross, on which a rough cross was carved, and where St. Paul was reverently believed to have preached the gospel. It is also certain that, in a country where Dissent and its multiplying chapels were regnant, the parish of Llanfach maintained a traditional respect for the Church, and lined her walls with a good congregation.

Nadolig inherited this respect, and was the stanchest of Churchmen, maintaining a continual controversy with Dissenters, half convincing some and silencing others. His vicar was old when he became clerk, but he lived many years afterward. Mountaineers of all ranks who preserve their simple manners and customs, do live to very advanced age. It was the clerk's pride and pleasure to aid and patronize the good old man, and he, having a sharp sense of humor, delighted in it. He acknowledged Nadolig's worth, and praised his punctuality. He had no more damp and soiled surplices; no more dusty and moldy books. Nancy Nadolig Clerk was ordered to wash and dry them regularly, as she was also commanded to scrub the church pavement weekly, and to dust the pews. As she worked under her husband's scrutinizing and omniscient eyes, she was compelled to work with a will. She was never allowed to forget that little word "Obey." The faded red curtains and cushions revived under its influence; the windows brightened up.

The vicar was not famous for punctuality; he sometimes forgot his duties in his books. Nadolig established himself as his clock, as well as clerk, sexton, and bell-ringer. "The poor gentleman is old," he would say, "and has neither wife nor child to help him; and as to his housekeeper, *hach y fi!*"* So as soon as he began to toll the bell, he sent off a child to the Vicarage, and did not cease tolling till the vicar was in the porch, when he let go his bell-rope and followed his reverence up the aisle. He was equally resolute in keeping him to time on other occasions. Christenings, weddings, and funerals were no longer kept waiting, and happy couples ceased to tremble lest twelve o'clock should strike before they were made one. *Strike* is scarcely the word, for even Nadolig's genius could not make the old church clock keep either time or tune.

Neither could it overmaster his superstition. When working late and early in the churchyard, he declared that he saw sights that would have made a less strong-minded man shake in his shoes. He could not be induced to describe them, for he knew how weak his neighbors were; but he sometimes unburdened his ghost-ridden soul to his wife, and she had no scruples. Nadolig's corpse-candles, visionary funerals, spectral forms, shadowy signals, and ghostly summonses would have put to shame the spiritual manifestations of our day. Mr. Home and his disciples must have retired abashed before his sublimer illusions. The strange ungraceful dance, and harsh creakings and rappings of spirit-haunted household furniture, must have been arrested by the grand sweep and harmonious sounds of his aerial company. He no more believed in natural phenomena than do our enlightened spiritualists in psychic force. Why should he? Did he not *see* ghosts in the white mists that spread like a sheet over the churchyard, and rolled like cloud chariots up the valley to the mountains? Did he not *see* corpse-candles through the damp, dark fogs that rose from the meadows and brook beneath the church, and formed a nucleus above the open grave near which he stood? Did he not *hear* weird sounds among the trees round which the morning breezes shivered in the white mist, or the night wind moaned and howled as the church-yard damp arose? Surely, say the superstitious of all ages, sight and hearing are before science—sensation older than reason.

In spite of his belief in the spirit-world, Nadolig was eminently practical in the corporeal world. In return for work well done he expected and exacted payment, and did his best to keep the vicar awake to his interests. He would say:

"We must have our tithes and dues, your reverence. The workman is worthy of his hire. The Jewish priests were fed and clothed, Sir, why not we? I have a family, if you have not, Sir. And as regards weddings, they ought to pay us, and I never will marry any one for nothing. Those as can afford to marry can afford to pay."

On this principle he acted on all occasions. One day a couple appeared who had neither money nor wit. Nadolig knew them well.

"It will cost you five shillings," he said curtly.

The bridegroom looked appealingly at the vicar, who shook his head. The man, with a rueful face, produced half-a-crown, and laid it before the two functionaries, saying:

"Then marry us as far as this 'll go, please Sir."

The vicar married them in full, and the clerk pocketed the half-crown.

Nancy thought her husband should share the tithes, for

"We shouldn't be hearing anything but for you," she frequently and admiringly ejaculated.

There was much truth in it, for as the vicar's voice weakened the clerk's strengthened, and he made a point of suppling his master's deficiencies by his own superfluities. As a powerful organ will drown the quaverings of an uncertain choir, so he, by following close upon the vicar, overpowered him, and the feebler voice was lost in the more forcible. On one occasion he suffered for this.

An Oxford don and old college chum of the vicar's, hale, full of voice, and perfect of teeth, did duty at Llanfach. All the congregation admired his strength of lungs, and the rapidity with which he galloped through the Creed. It was as much as the breathless clerk could do to keep close to the heels of his ever-increasing swiftness. It was nearly a drawn race, for the "Amen" was inaudible, and parson and clerk paused to take breath.

"Bold Boanerges is beat at last!" chuckled an envious neighbor.

After service the college chum exploded in wrath when he joined the vicar.

"Why do you keep such a clerk?" quoth he. "He tried to get before me in every response, and would have been ahead in the Creed, had I not nearly burst a blood-vessel in maintaining my own. I never did, and never will, let a clerk precede me."

The vicar, laughing in his sleeve, remonstrated with Nadolig, who exploded in turn.

"Dear Sir, I never hear such a man. If that's how the English clergy read, I'm glad I'm Welsh. I can keep up with your reverence, but if it had been morning, and the long Belief, I should have had the apoplectics."

One source of satisfaction to our clerk was that he could officiate both in Welsh and English, at a period when it was not as necessary as now to be bilingual. He considered himself an accomplished scholar, and was wont to say, that all that was requisite in a church official, whether parson or clerk, was to speak, read, preach, and pray in a voice that every one could hear, and in the *languages* of his flock. This he could do, for he not unfrequently led the prayer-meetings and addressed the Sunday-school.

"I can't complain of our own clergy as a rule. They speak out," he said. "But I've heard Englishmen begin the service so indistinct, that I thought they were reading Latin, and said to myself, 'What are we coming to? Here's a Papist in the pulpit!' And as to the sermon, 'twas what the Puseyites call monotone, which means a moan and a tone, that nobody can understand."

It will be seen that Nadolig, like the rest of us, had his prejudices. But he did his duty in spite of them, and earned a very hard living. He found it difficult, like many of his betters, to bring up six children on his "dues," and knew that people grumbled just as much to pay him as they did the parson, the doctor, or the poor-rate. If ever they did launch out, it was on his birthday; but he would declare censoriously that, "If their hearts opened at Christmas, they shut again as soon as it was over."

Christmas-tide was his busiest time. During the week before Christmas Day he was engaged in gathering holly and evergreens, aided by his children. No matter how deep the snow, or how hard the weather, they managed to collect a houseful. From dawn to midnight on Christmas Eve he was in the church, heedless of the damp and chill, and snatching hasty meals in the fireless vestry. His was the artistic task to plant bushes of laurel, cypress, bay, and holly on every pew—to surmount the pulpit and reading-desks with miniature trees of these emblems, to insert shining leaves in each diamond pane of the windows, and to crown the singing-gallery with a forest.

When this was done, he went home to see in his birthday. He found Nancy, his children, and some neighbors, engaged in making toffy by the clearest of fires. If his church was artistically decorated, so was his wife's grate. Although the hard coal of the country was cheap, and easily procured, the Bryngoch Colliery being within a few miles, the poor could not afford to waste it. Together with the lumps came a large proportion of small coal, which could only be burnt when mixed with clay, to give it consistence. Nancy Nadolig Clerk undertook this labor, and it was not easy. She had first to fetch a wheel-barrow of clay, then to mix the small coal with it. This she did by stamping upon it in the little yard without the cottage. When molded, the heap was plastered against the wall, and from it, as required, she made her "balls," to form what is called a "ball fire."

It was this which Nadolig found when he came home shivering from his church. Within the little grate were a succession of miniature pillars, surmounted by spheres, which were in their turn castellated, so that the grate looked like a fortification. This, together with the hobs, bars, and surrounding wall, was whitewashed. In the centre of the fortification was the fire, which looked out like an engineer through every loop-hole, and heated bastions and battlements red-hot. The cheerfulness and warmth of this fire must be felt to be understood. Its lights and shadows flickered about the group that surrounded it, who all made place for Nadolig. He took his seat on the settle close to it and began to rub his hands and examine the toffy.

The custom of making toffy on Christmas Eve still exists in some parts of the country, and well-to-do people present it to their friends during the week.

There was not much sleep in the clerk's cottage that night. By the time he had eaten his supper, and the children had devoured as much toffy as was good for them, it was Christmas morn. This he inaugurated by family prayer, followed by explanations and exhortations, in which many neighbors joined. The "Merry Christmases" and "Many happy returns of the day" succeeded. Then he dozed on the settle for an hour or so, prior to his day's duties. These began about 5 o'clock.

A beautiful custom then prevailed, and still prevails in some Welsh churches, of having early service on Christmas morning. It is called Plygain, or "early morn." The congregation went to church, and the service was performed by torch-light. It was a curious and picturesque sight to see the people winding down the mountains, wading through snow-clad fields, tripping over frost-hardened roads, or even toiling through the storm, with torches in their hands. It was grand to know that the glad hearts, cheerful voices, and flickering lights were about to celebrate the birth of the Savior of the world.

The clerk and his family were ever first at the church porch, and went with their torches toward the vicarage, to guide the good old vicar's failing steps. When within the sacred edifice, many of the congregation lighted colored candles, and the effect was marvelous as the glare fell from torches and candles on the rosy faces and shining evergreens. No wonder that Nadolig felt himself the centre of observation, as he stood in his bower of ivy and holly, radiant and important, or that he showed an innocent pride when he listened, after service, to the exclamations of the peasants and praises of the farmers at his taste as a decorator.

Public opinion is the child of circumstances. The offspring changes with the parents. In those days great bunches of evergreen, in which the elves were fabled to take refuge from the cold, were much admired; in these they are looked upon as barbarous and supplanted by laboriously-wrought ornamentation. Every change gives pain to some one, and this has troubled many, Nadolig among them. But we must not anticipate.

No change affected him so keenly as the loss of the good vicar. He went to his rest, truly "full of years and honor," and his clerk was not the least moved of his numerous friends and parishioners when he said the responses and led the hymn of triumph over his grave. He believed him happy; but then—he was gone.

A new pastor naturally brings innovations. We all believe that we could mend the world, if only we knew how to set about it. The Radical Reformers saw much that wanted mending at Llanfach—were beginning even to talk of the rotten state of the Church, and to make a stir about church-rates, and declared that the whole parish wanted rousing. Nadolig had much difficulty in keeping his temper. He boldly defended his creed against Mormon apostles and various kinds of ranters, who preached from the very church-yard wall; he told the Radicals that if they did away with the church-rates, they would pull down the Church, and prophesied all the evils that your genuine Conservative foresees from change, and which, in effect, not unfrequently come to pass. He had at once an opponent and supporter in the new vicar, who brought from the outer world fresh customs and ideas, and who had no intention of being second to his clerk. At the same time he was clear-sighted enough to discover his value, and crossed him as little as possible.

The first thing to be mended was the church. It was in frightful repair, and a disgrace to the parish—so said the vicar; and his clerk, after defending her venerable but crumbling walls for a while, was forced to agree. Having agreed, no one was more indefatigable than he in forwarding the good work. He constituted himself collector, and no hard-working parish priest ever secured a more persistent dun.

"Let us be sure of the money before we pull her down, Sir," he said. "The clergy are imprudent. Faith is all very well, but we should 'count the costs.' No church was ever built or renovated yet without debt."

Llanfach was not an exception to this rule, but, debt or no debt, in the course of some five or six years after the installation of the new vicar, the church was rebuilt.

There was not a prouder man in Wales than our clerk on the day when it was reopened for divine service. The bishop was to consecrate the new chancel, and preach in Welsh. And no bishop had preached in the native tongue for generations. People flocked from far and near to hear and see, and the church and churchyard were crowded.

Christmas had his second triumph.

He sat in the clerk's pew, observant and critical. It had taken him much self-discipline to conquer his natural grief at the removal of his desk, which he considered his lawful due; but the gentry and farmers were condemned to relinquish their high square pews, and to be content with low and narrow sittings, so he must not complain. He had responded to a bishop. He had given out the hymns and led the choir before *his* bishop. And now he was about to hear him, an Englishman, preach in Welsh. He was not the only one who was critical and eulogistic that day.

The sermon of the good, wise, and learned bishop was a marvel of eloquence, power and resolution. To an uneducated ear, his accent was perfect. Welsh seemed to roll from his tongue as grandly and sonorously as English. But Nadolig was critical. He sat, his hand to his head, his eyes on his lordship; now nodding approval, now smiling dissent, now muttering admiration. He had expressed his belief that no foreigner could read Welsh properly, and he was anxiously awaiting the confirmation of his opinion.

When the service was over, and he had emphatically pronounced the last "Amen," wondering if the bishop would take note of it, he went forth to listen to the remarks of the crowd.

"God bless his lordship! He might be a Welshman!" was the universal cry.

"But for his double Ls," said Nadolig thoughtfully.

"True, for you, Dolly Clerk. His lordship can't bring them out like you," was the rejoinder.

"No Englishman can," said Nadolig, modestly.

This was his second triumph.

Alas! it was short. The new vicar and the new church were but the prelude to other novelties. The vicar preached sermon after sermon upon the duty of the congregation to join in the responses, and not to leave them to the clerk. It took not only months, but years, of perseverance to gain his point, but he eventually gained it, and poor Nadolig's "Amens" were swallowed up in the louder "So be its" of the multitude. He would say despondingly to his wife:

"It is time for me to be giving up. I've got nothing to do. A clerk's no clerk in these times."

"Come you, Nadolig *bach*. We are hearing you over all the rest in spite of their noise," was Nancy's consolatory assurance.

Other trials awaited him. The lust of gain brought fresh people to the neighborhood in search of its iron and coal. The vicar's daughter came home from school with new ideas. They joined in begging the vicar to put the Christmas church decorations into their hands. He held out for a year or so, then consented. The clerk and many of the church-goers resisted. They had heard of the Popish emblems that were put up in other churches—they liked the old ways best—they wouldn't go to church at all if such things were. But these were in the minority, and by degrees, ornamented texts, crosses, stars, and other decorations, replaced the evergreen bushes, at Llanfach as elsewhere. Nadolig turned restive, and refused to have anything to do with it.

"'Tis nothing but popery," he said. "The curates and the young ladies are hurrying back into the dark ages. I'll keep in the light."

"Come you, Nadolig *bach!*" consoled Nancy. "They can't do without you."

"They must," said he, and his birthday that year was passed in solemn silence that made Nancy's heart ache.

He relented by degrees, but never took any pleasure in what he called "their new-fangled Papistical ways."

He and Nancy had private trials that overpowered their public ones. They lost three children, and one went off to America with her husband. Nancy herself became rheumatic and almost querulous, as she grew old, and Nadolig was compelled to forget that little word "obey." Indeed, he ended by humoring the good woman in all her fancies.

"There's altered Dolly Clerk is," said the neighbors.

"I am learning humility at threescore and ten," thought Nadolig.

Poor Nancy met her death by accident. She was knocked down by a runaway and driverless horse and cart. She lived but a few days after, and her husband was inconsolable. He had been somewhat of a martinet, but he had loved his wife well, and mourned her sorely.

The Sunday after her funeral he took his clerk's seat, as usual—gave out the hymn, paused a moment, then said,

"You must sing for yourselves, for I can't sing for you."

It is well known that poetry is a great consoler of grief. Nadolig, it has been said, was a poet. He had written many stanzas for the Eisteddfodau, had even, on one occasion, gained a prize. The divine art comforted him in his affliction. He turned his mind to the composition of an epitaph on the departed Nancy. He wrote many elegies, and, as your true poet ever does, wasted much paper. He had somewhere read that "Brevity is the soul of wit," so after much thought and some breaking of his natural rest, he condensed his ideas into the shortest couplet he could compose. In the course of time there appeared at the head of Nancy's grave, a neat stone, bearing the date of her death, her age, and the following inscription:

"Called suddenly from life to part,
I met my death by a horse and cart."

Having thus immortalized himself, Nadolig needs no further effort on the part of his biographer. He now sleeps by the side of his wife, beneath his own *pennill*, as he would have called his stanza. He was a good man. Peace to his ashes.

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* A term of reproach.

ERASMUS.—Erasmus was the preacher of toleration; he was for taking off all embargo upon thought. In all his letters the burden of the song is, No compulsion in matters of religion. To say that a man had no courage who could persistently for half a century urge upon men in power such a doctrine in the days of the scaffold and the stake, is not to pass into the atmosphere of the time, but to treat of Erasmus as if he lived in the happy Victorian era. He who could address the very Pope himself on behalf of toleration, and could everywhere press upon the bigot the folly as well as cruelty of persecution, ran no small risk in days when not to be with a party was to be against it. This risk Erasmus ran, and this should be remembered by any one who treats of his character. There is little doubt that his world-wide celebrity as a scholar, and his retirement to a city of toleration, alone saved Erasmus from destruction. The Franciscans were eager to be at him; the Romans desired his presence in the Eternal City, that they might have him in safe keeping; he was treacherously invited more than once from his safe quarters; and all this because he charged the Church with changing divinity "into a science full of controversial subleties, and with causing the study of the Holy Scriptures to be neglected," and because he said "the Christian world hath been long weary of those teachers who insist too rigidly upon trifling inventions and human constitutions, and begins to thirst after the pure and living water drawn from the sources of the evangelists and apostles."

Peace and unanimity were the main things in the eyes of Erasmus. Fond of study, genial and social in habit and manners, receiving with somewhat too easy a hand the golden pieces of the world, he praised this peace too much. He did not see that war was better than hypocritical union, and that concord, purchased at the expense of liberty, was bought too dear. "I hate tumults," he said, "and I am much mistaken, or more is obtained by moderate counsels than by outrageous violence." He was a reformer, but not a revolutionist, and, had Leo X. met this spirit half way, the great schism of the modern world might have been avoided; but it was otherwise ordered, and liberty of conscience was only to be obtained by revolution. From this the gentlemanly, scholarly, and peaceful spirit of Erasmus shrank; the lead was taken from him and passed into the hands of Luther, whose intrepid courage was equal to his intellect, and both to the formidable contest which he undertook. As the great contest increased in severity, every man was called upon to take a side, and was deemed lukewarm if he did not. Under this charge came Erasmus the amiable, and under this charge must come through all time the trimmers, honest and dishonest. This charge the Lutherans pressed bitterly against him, and their impression of Erasmus is that which has been handed down to our time, and which brands him with the charge of cowardice. The letter of Luther to Erasmus in which the former writes, "We saw that the Lord had not conferred upon you the discernment, the courage, and the resolution to join with us" is the keynote that was then struck, and to which almost every writer has responded since in treating of the character of Erasmus. But it is clear that Erasmus was at issue on important matters with Luther, such as the doctrine of free-will; and it is certain that he disapproved of the violent measures taken by the Reformers, not perceiving that it was a question of life or death with them. Hence there was no cowardice properly chargeable to him; a charge which probably would never have been uttered but for the gentleness of his nature and his own admission "that he had no inclination to die for the truth." Yet a man who would be brave enough to make that admission might face death with greater courage than a man who boasted his readiness for martyrdom. It is comparatively easy, moreover, to be led to the stake for opinions which you hold with the heat of the fire which is to destroy you, but it is another thing to march lukewarmly to death. Erasmus had no passion in him, no white heat, no great elevation of character. He was a humane man, whose calm temperament hated extremes, whose nearest approach to passion was his love of meditation and reading, and who has left us the result of these processes in a humor so gentle and inoffensive, and with an eloquence so inartificial, that had they been employed on more abstract matters the very monks themselves would have been as delighted as they were offended by them.—*Temple Bar.*

SOCIAL BARRIERS.—There must thus remain a fundamental difference, tending rather to increase than to diminish, between people at opposite ends of the social scale. For really easy intercourse something like a community of interests is requisite. In order to enjoy a man's society you must be capable at least of sympathizing with his favorite pursuits. If your whole knowledge, for example, of natural history is confined to recognizing an empirical distinction between a horse and a cow, how can you profitably talk upon such subjects to a man whose mind is a walking British museum? The region in which he habitually dwells is for you closed by doors which it is impossible to pass. This difficulty is of course merely suggested by way of illustration. As a matter of fact, a tolerably intelligent person who has never got beyond the asses' bridge may converse profitably with a person whose mathematical speculations are so profound as to be intelligible to only half a dozen persons in Europe. But that is because mathematics, however deeply immersed a man may be in the study, fills only one division of his intellect. Even the deepest of mathematicians can take a keen interest in the cooking of a mutton chop, to say nothing of such subjects as poetry, or politics, or theology, which may be said to have a universal human interest. Extend, however, the same principle to other departments of intellectual activity. Take a man who is thoroughly conversant with the great currents of European speculation, and place him in contact with an ordinary plowman, whose whole intellectual apparatus has been provided at a village school. How can they find real pleasure in each other's society? The plowman can, of course, traverse only an infinitesimal part of the philosopher's sphere of thought, and the philosopher, however amiable, will in time grow weary of talk about petty parish gossip, or even reflections upon agriculture from a purely bucolic point of view. The answer, indeed, may be easily given. Such a difference need not cause any sense of awkwardness. If the plowman is intelligent enough to admit the value of a philosophy which he cannot understand, and therefore to pay due respect to philosophers; and if, on the other hand, the philosopher is not too pedantic to take an interest in simple human passions and troubles, they have a common ground upon which each may give and take some useful information. Unluckily, it is just on this ground that the discord is likely to be most complete. The plowman probably takes an interest in the rate of wages, and attributes his bad pay to certain inherent meanness on the part of the nearest farmer; the philosopher can only reply by statements about the wages fund and Malthus, which to his interlocutor are as consoling as a text in Hebrew. The plowman finds consolation in the doctrines of a Methodist preacher; and the philosopher, if he belongs to a certain class of thinkers, is unable even to conceive how anybody should regard a Methodist as anything but a curious survival of archaic forms of belief. It is not merely that one man knows a certain list of facts of which the other has never heard, but that their whole methods of thought are jarring and mutually exclusive. Add to this that the philosopher feels that his prosperity in a democratic state of society depends very much on the plowman's good will; while the plowman is much inclined to class the philosopher with the numerous blood-suckers whom he considers to be living on the fruits of his labor, and it is obvious that there are a good many obstacles, even if all political differences were leveled, to a comfortable intercourse between different classes.—*The Saturday Review.*

SHOPS AND MARKETS IN VIENNA.—But if we turn from literature and fine art to see what Vienna has done and is doing, we shall find that she has cultivated a power of beautiful workmanship unequaled in any other city of Europe. Vienna alone among highly civilized and manufacturing cities has the blood to sympathize with the Byzantine love of having everything beautiful, whatever be the coarse utility to which it is devoted. The kitchen skewer must have an ornamental head, like a golden hair-pin. And Vienna is the only European city which is in a position to know completely the wants and tastes of the East. Hence a stranger roams among the shops endlessly, as under woven spells. The clocks kill time by their beauty while they record it; the shawls are of the magic-carpet kind, that transport one to far-off realms of beauty; and there is a touch of transcendentalism in their meerschaum pipes. What stearine works are these! Who can ever burn a candle irreverently after seeing here a huge grotto, with stalactites and a noble white bear, all artistically done in stearine! Beautiful bronzes, heraldic engravings, theatrical decorations, cabinets, glass—all these things in Vienna show where its genius is at work. They have a way, too, of calling their shops by pretty names—"Laurel Wreath," "L'Amour," &c.

One may find much that is curious, if less beautiful, in the markets—the parrot market, the monkey market, and the Hofmarkt, where the old women, called Fratschelweiber, chatter quite as unintelligibly as the animals just named. One need not follow the plan of the Emperor Joseph, who is said to have gone to the market incognito and kicked over a basket of eggs in order to hear the Fratschelweiber's vocabulary of expletives; he will hear enough of it without that. And then, too, he will see the wretched Croats, who seem to be under a doom to forever sell strings of onions like that which binds poor Jews in so many cities to the merchandise of old clothes. The Croats are, indeed, a much more despised race in Vienna than the Jews, the Germans especially having never forgotten the part they bore in the butcheries of 1848.—*Harper's Magazine.*

CHRISTENINGS.—At the little village of Buckland Newton, in Dorsetshire, there prevailed a custom some forty years ago—and very likely it has not been altered since—of naming all the children of a family with the same initial letter. For example, the blacksmith had all his children christened with names beginning with H. Biblical names were the favorites; and one laborer, with a large family, who had chosen M as the family initial, was puzzled to meet the increasing demand upon that letter, and, after ransacking the Old Testament, discovered and adopted for two of his girls the names of Mahalath and Mehetabel. The following is one of the best stories we have heard in connection with christenings, and it is vouched for by an authority in which we have unqualified confidence: The first four boys of a family were named after the four Evangelists; on the arrival of the fifth, he was christened Acts of the Apostles. This is a fact; and we are informed, on good authority also, that there are now in Canterbury at least two instances in which the names of the four Evangelists having been similarly exhausted, the fifth child was christened Acts, without, however, the addition "of the Apostles." Whether in these instances the clergyman officiating made any remonstrance, we cannot say—if he did, it was in vain; and, indeed, the parents who choose such names are usually obstinate in sticking to them, despite remonstrance. The case of "Maharshalalhashbaz," referred to in a previous number, occurred at Whitchurch Canonicorum, in Dorsetshire, and the boy went generally by the name of Shalal.—*Once a Week.*

RECOLLECTIONS OF MR. BABBAGE.—In this way, men of science, while regarding Mr. Babbage as a great man almost wasted, never doubted that he was a great man, and took his powers on trust. Of course it may be urged that his life was not wholly barren, as he wrote a Bridgewater Treatise, and invented a calculating machine. It may, however, be doubted whether either of these was in all respects worthy of him. The machine certainly engrossed a very large portion of his time; and, what was worse, irritation at the real or supposed disparagement of it embittered his whole life. He used to speak as if he hated mankind in general, England in particular, and the English Government and organ-grinders most of all. Yet, paradoxical as it may seem, there was something harmless, and even kindly, in his misanthropy; for (always excepting the musicians) he hated mankind, rather than man, and his aversion was lost in its own generality. This hatred of the aggregate, combined with a love of individuals, is well illustrated by an anecdote wholly unconnected with Mr. Babbage. It is said that, some time ago, an Oxford Don, noted for his good wine, invited to dinner the then Dean and Canons of Christ Church. The wine gave general satisfaction, until a new kind was brought round, which all were expected to drink, but which no one seemed to appreciate. "You liked all my wines separately," said the host, "but I have now mixed them together, and you dislike the compound. Just so, individually, you are my best friends; but, when you act collectively, you are the most detestable set of men I know!" Possibly, a somewhat similar distinction may have been made by Mr. Babbage in regard to his likes and dislikes. Nor should the combination seem incredible to those who remember that Shakespeare has described a character much resembling this; for, in truth, Mr. Babbage was a mathematical *Timon.*

It is, however, probable that the gloom which overshadowed his life was partly due to other causes, even if it was not in the main constitutional. He told me that during the many long years that he had lived alone, he had never known a happy day. Doubtless an extreme statement of this sort is not to be taken too literally; at any rate, it most fortunately was not realized in practice. Indeed Mr. Babbage, though he hated life, was a remarkable illustration of Mr. Tennyson's rather hazardous statement that—

"No life that breathes with human breath
Has ever truly longed for death."

George Eliot, with her characteristic knowledge of human nature, has described Casaubon, who was ill and wretched, and who, according to his theories, should have had a desire to depart, but who was nevertheless dumbfounded when he was made to realize that he must die, and die soon. Mr. Babbage had not much in common with Casaubon, but he too, unhappy as he was, still restlessly clung to life, and indeed took at least one singular precaution against risking it. He thought it safer to travel as near the centre of a train as might be, and he made it a rule to avoid the first and last carriages at any inconvenience. I remember being with him when, on this account, he was almost obliged to give up going by an express-train, although he would otherwise have had to wait some hours at the station, and to reach his home in the damp of an Autumn evening. To the same effect I may repeat an interesting remark of his, which showed that, though he did not set much store by the remainder of his life, he regarded it as a boon rather than the reverse. I heard him say more than once that he would gladly give up this remainder, if he could be allowed to live three days 500 years hence, and might be provided with a scientific cicerone, who should explain to him the discoveries that had been made since his death. He judged that the progress to be recorded would be immense; for, as he said, science tends to go on, not merely with a great, but with a constantly-increasing rapidity.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

MUSIC OF THE FUTURE.—The characteristic feature of what is called "Music of the Future," as distinguished from the traditional forms of instrumental music, is this: Composers nowadays try to embody a distinct poetical idea, and the musical form is modified and possibly created entirely anew under the influence of this poetical idea; whereas, under the older régime of Haydn, Mozart, and their immediate followers, instrumental music was written according to prescribed forms and shapes, in strict accordance with traditional "shablones." In Haydn's time the form was paramount, and the poetical element subservient, if it was present at all. In our day the poetical idea molds and shapes the form, and music expresses intense emotions, instead of being confined to a sort of arabesque-like combination of pleasant sounds under more or less complicated structural restrictions. The danger of the old method was, that a composer should lay stress upon form, and neglect contents; that he should say things extremely well which were hardly worth saying. With us the danger is, that a composer should express high emotions in a chaotic manner, and that he should attempt to express things in music which the art is incapable of fully realizing.—*Once a Week.*

THE PLANET JUPITER.—Encountered thus on every side by perplexities if we assume any resemblance to exist between the condition of Jupiter and that of the earth—in this way, that resemblance in one important feature at once leads us to the most startling contrast in some other feature equally important—the natural inference, I take it, is that we have in Jupiter an orb utterly unlike our earth in all essential respects, and doubtless fulfilling altogether different purposes in the economy of nature.

But this is the very conclusion to which I had long since been led by other considerations. I have pointed out that all the physical features of Jupiter revealed by the telescope are inconsistent with the supposition that he is a world like the earth. The enormous distance from the sun at which he travels shows that the sun supplies but a twenty-fifth part of the light and heat to Jupiter which we receive from him; and we can only suppose the deficiency compensated by believing that the Jovian atmosphere is constituted very differently from our own.

Yet, notwithstanding the small supply of light and heat actually received, (let the atmosphere be constituted as it may,) we see enormous cloud-belts formed and dissipated as if under the action of tremendous processes of disturbances. We find that these cloud-belts behave as though the sun had no part in their formation or dissipation. They pass to the night-side of the planet and come back to the illuminated side unchanged in shape. Peculiarities of configuration have been observed to remain either wholly unchanged, or undergoing a systematic and continuous process of change for weeks together. Wonderful changes of color have occurred which no solar agency seems competent to account for. The great equatorial belt, usually of a creamy white color, has lately glowed with a red light, as though dense layers of cloud were illuminated by a red-hot mass beneath; and this peculiar appearance continued from 1870, when it was first noticed, to within a few months of the present time.

Although the planet Jupiter's position with respect to the sun has throughout this period changed very slightly indeed, a region far exceeding the whole surface of our earth has undergone this wonderful change of color.

These and other circumstances, dealt with at length in my *Other Worlds*, and *Orbs around Us*, seem to me to accord ill with the conception that Jupiter is an inhabited world, or at any rate that forms of life resembling those with which we are familiar exist upon his surface. There is in his globe, so far as we can judge, an activity resembling the activity prevailing in the solar orb, though, of course, far inferior in degree. All that we know of physical laws suggests that the main source of this activity is intense heat possessing the whole globe of the mighty planet. The fires which glow within his orb may be concealed from our ken by double and triple cloud-layers, though the recent change of color would render it doubtful whether this is always the case. Very little of his inherent light may reach us, though it must not be forgotten that, like his brother giant Saturn, he shines much more brightly than a globe of equal size constituted like Mars or the moon. He may not be able to supply his satellites with any considerable amount of heat to supplement the small supply they receive from the sun, though when we remember how large a portion of the sky seen from any satellite must be occupied by Jupiter's orb when he is above the horizon, it seems highly probable that if his globe is intensely heated, the satellites are sensibly warmed by him.—*R. A. Proctor.*

JAMES HANNAY.—At the time of which I write, the date of my first introduction to him, he was living in Tavistock-place, and perhaps some few who may read this paper may recall pleasant gatherings there in that house which we entered under a Gothic porch. Long pleasant meetings, there and at other houses, where we all met like one family, at which many who are dead, and many who have outgrown the very memory of those days, assisted. It was at one of these meetings (where held, I forget) that I heard poor Jeffrey Prowse for the first time repeat those half sad, half sarcastic verses, in which he enlarges upon and justifies the love literary Bohemians have for their Bohemia. I remember being sympathetically struck with the following lines, which I quote from memory, and which may therefore be inaccurate:

Though the latitude's rather uncertain,
And the longitude's equally vague,
That person I pity who knows not the city,
The beautiful city of Prague.

How James Hannay enlarged upon that theme. With what a glittering romance concerning the imaginary city he immediately gilded the conversation, threading through other peoples' talk in that musically monotonous languid voice of his, which has been aptly likened unto "molten gold." And here it may be mentioned there was this rare charm in his eloquence. Brilliant conversationist, as he is universally admitted to have been, he never had the air of addressing an audience. He talked admirably, because it was not in him to talk in any other way, and not because he desired to dazzle by a display of erudition and facility of utterance. He always talked well—to a child, who could only respond to the flow of words with a gaze of baby-wonderment—to a woman whom he half admired and half loved for being as he said "so jolly ignorant." He did it because it was not in him to express himself in any other way. It was natural that the rich harmonious ideas with which he was fraught should put on the garments of rich harmonious language. And so his conversation pleased every one, even those whom it extinguished.

That he was a hero-worshiper was one of his many claims to my confidence in the days of my youth. I never had the fear before my eyes of his fancying me a fool because I admired inordinately. To hear him speak for an hour of Thackeray was to gain a clearer insight into the real motive of that mighty writer than a year's hard study of his works would have afforded to an ordinary mind. I have a mental cabinet picture before me, as I write now, of a July evening in an old street in Kensington, with James Hannay in the foreground, pouring out sentence after sentence of clever, incisive, but yet most poetical criticism on *Vanity Fair*, as we looked at the house in which the great author wrote it. And covering a larger canvas, there rises in vivid colors a scene where, during a pleasant stroll of hours in view of Kensington Palace, he taught me unconsciously all that I have ever succeeded in remembering of the days and literature of Queen Anne.

How many of his phrases have become household words among those who may be said to rule current phraseology! Matthew Arnold's "sweetness and light" is not more at home among us than is James Hannay's pet "blood and culture." And to whom is his definition of "A gentleman," "a fellow whose ancestors wore chain armor in the thirteenth century," unknown?—*Temple Bar.*

BENARES.—A careful writer, of great Indian experience, Rev. M. A. Sherring, author of *The Sacred City of the Hindoos* and *Hindu Tribes and Castes*, claims for Benares the title of "The Intellectual Eye of India;" and when we look back upon its history and note its marked place in so many religious struggles, from the Vedic period, through all the contests of Brahmin and Budhist, it seems hard to deny the claim. Even now, too, there is at first sight something not unlike the old pre-eminence. It is still the sacred city. Rajahs and chiefs from all parts of the vast Empire, and of all creeds or shades of creed, have their palaces here, on the Ganges' banks, and their temples at no great distance from the palaces. The Nepaulese, as well as the Bengalee, can worship in Benares; the "quarter" of the latter contains no fewer, I believe, than 20,000 persons. The English educational agencies, too, are numerous, and of great merit, and are represented by some accomplished scholars, including Mr. Griffith, author of a translation of the *Rámayán*, which probably is destined to be to the English-speaking youth of India, and to students of Indian history at home, what Pope's *Iliad* has so long been to the youth of England. It would be easy to enumerate other names which give to Benares the standing of modern scholarship. But Mr. Sherring, himself one of the most accomplished gentlemen in the sacred city, is surely mistaken in claiming so much for Benares. It is a city of grand mendicancy. Its temples and sacred water-tanks, crowded with priests, are in every street; indeed its priests are everywhere, and as a rule are beggars; its devotees, dismal to look upon, meet the eye at every turn; the Brahminical bull roams at will in the narrow crowded streets, as it roamed when Macaulay pictured the city in language that will not die. One of the most revered spots is the Monkey Temple, devoted to hosts of the mischievous sacred race. The Brahmin rules. Immortality, without any more probation, awaits the man who can crawl to Benares to die. The mighty temple of Buddha, in ruins, marks the victory of the old faith over that which for probably as long as eight centuries had disputed with it the religious empire of India, and which, driven eastward and westward, founded empires more mighty still. The gorgeous manufactures for which Benares has been famous from time immemorial are shown to you in little dark rooms, as the same class of articles were shown ages ago. There is written everywhere in the sacred city, "Consecrated to the past." Like the Arab desert, it is changeless.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

THE METAMORPHOSES OF THE WORLDS.—But supposing meteorites to be the débris of a demolished globe, we are brought face to face with the question, how did the globe become disintegrated? They who have ascribed the existence of multitudes of minute planetary bodies to the rupture of a great one have generally ascribed that rupture to accidental causes. This is, however, an unsatisfactory, because unphilosophical, treatment of the question; for what in nature is accidental? Some unfortuitous cause must be sought for the dissolution; some process in harmony with the unison of natural phenomena. Is there any tendency to breaking-up in those planets which we can examine with comparative closeness? We look to our earth first for a reply. And surely enough we see what may be taken for the commencement of a disruptive process. Its crust is cracked in all directions; everywhere we find what the geologist calls "faults," which are ascribable to an effort of the crust to accommodate itself to a change of volume of the igneous mass beneath it. It is reasonable to suppose that the fluid or viscous nucleus of our globe will, in its solidifying process, behave in accordance with the observed law of behavior of solidifying materials, and temporarily expand, bulging the crust outward for a time. And after this expansion a contraction, consequent upon cooling, would ensue, and the crust would sink in upon the retreating nucleus, and crush and crumble itself into accommodation with the smaller space it would have to occupy. We do not see great cracks on the earth because of the filling-up action of its air and water; but if we turn from the earth to the moon, which has neither atmosphere nor water, we shall find by careful telescopic search that her outer crust is scored with hundreds of gaping crevices, that run for miles through mountain, valley, and plain. These cracks are of vast length; they are about a mile wide, and of depth unknown. Their origin is almost plainly told by their aspect. It seems obvious that many of them are flaws produced either by a contraction of the crust or by the thrust of some expanding matter underneath it. Whatever the cause, the fact is plain that the moon is cracking; and if we could place the same confidence in the revelations of ancient as of modern telescopes, we should be justified in assuming that the disruption is on the increase, for there are vastly more of these cracks known now than were recorded by the observers of a few generations back.

If it be true that the lunar fissures are extending and deepening, we have evidence of a planet in a state of dissolution: for in course of ages—beyond our conception, perhaps, but still comprising a period that is short in comparison with many that astronomers are called upon to assign to some cosmical occurrences—in the course of ages, the lunar globe must be split up into a mass of detached blocks, which, if they be not all of the same size and density, will slide upon and chafe one another, separate little by little from the parent mass, and scatter themselves about the orbit which the moon has described. A zone of these *disjecta membra* would thus be formed around the earth, and it is conceivable that conditions may arise which would result in the occasional attraction of some of them to the earth, and their precipitation as actual meteorites thereupon.

In this way we are led to regard meteorites as the last phase of a planetary development, for they come to us as waifs from the wreck of a world. The steps of this evolution may be taken as represented by the sun, which is a planet in the state of fiery formation; by the earth, which is a planet in its matured phase (and we may regard maturity as the state of fitness for life,) with its fire subdued; by the moon, which is a dead decaying planet; and by the meteorites, which are the results of that decay. But the question arises, do these meteorites possess any recreative power? have they anything analogous to life in them? To this we briefly reply that they will have motion, and motion is mechanical life. It is quite in accordance with modern scientific evidence to assert the possibility of a planet being produced by the clashing of meteoric masses; indeed, one favorite theory of the maintenance of the sun's heat and light is, that the raining of meteors upon his surface keeps up the supply of heat by the well-known conversion into that element of meteors' *vis viva* of motion; for it is an axiom that motion arrested becomes heat.—*Belgravia.*

Modern Greece.—The traveler who arrives in Greece generally lands at the Piræus. On the shores of this beautiful and classic harbor a new and large town has sprung up within the last fifteen years, remarkable much more for the number of tall chimneys it presents to view than for any remains of ancient or mediæval art, of which, indeed, there is no indication. Numerous flourishing manufactories carried on by the aid of steam are now in profitable work. These include cotton-mills, silk-mills, iron founderies, furniture manufactures in wood and iron, and corn-mills.

There is a well-constructed quay solidly built of stone round a large part of the harbor. A very considerable trade is carried on here by means of steamers, home as well as foreign, and there are regular services, one from the Piræus to Syra, another to the head of the Gulf of Ægina, connecting on the other side of the Isthmus of Corinth with a regular bi-weekly service to Patras, and thence to all the Ionian Islands, and a third to the principal ports of the Morea. The harbor is always well filled with shipping, and, extensive as the quays are, there is hardly room for more ships than are moored along it.

On landing at the Piræus, the traveler finds carriages waiting his convenience, or if he prefers it, there is a railway to Athens, with a departure every hour during the day. The railway is an English speculation, and is a decided and great success, though very extravagantly constructed. It is well appointed, and the carriages are comfortable.

The distance is about three English miles, and the number of passengers averages nearly 3,000 per day throughout the year. It should not be forgotten that the Piræus boasts of an excellent bathing establishment, which is very flourishing, and in the coming season there will be a good French dramatic company for the amusement of the visitors.

The country crossed on the road from the Piræus to Athens is the renowned plains of Attica. These are now cultivated in every part, watered by the classical streams of the Ilissus and Cephisus, and produce vast quantities of oil and of wine, so good that, when not flavored by resin, (more appreciated by Greeks than by strangers,) it is as delicious as any table wine I have drunk. It is slightly sweet, and may not please all tastes, but at any rate it is sound, free from acidity, and of sufficient body to prevent any cause of complaint. It has also the advantage of being cheap. Oranges, figs, peaches, and other fruit, besides much garden produce, are obtained for the use of the city; but the early vegetables in the Athens market are procured from Syra, one of the Cyclades.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

Oyster Culture in France.—Two places in France have been often pointed to as marvels of oyster-culture industry—the basin of Arcachon and the foreshores of the Ile de Ré. As has been already mentioned, the Arcachon oyster grounds were originally the seat of valuable natural scalps, which being over-dredged, became barren, and have only been resuscitated by means of artificial cultivation, under the auspices of Prof. Coste, who began operations in 1859. His experiments, being under the auspices of the French Government, were conducted scientifically and systematically; and while concessions of breeding-ground were given in spaces of eight acres to private persons, government reserved a space on which to lay down a parc expressly to try all the different modes of collecting spat which might be from time to time suggested by scientific men, rightly considering that the collecting of the spat, as it rose from the scalps or fell upon the beds, was the very key to open the door of future prosperity. The spat is mostly collected at Arcachon by means of earthenware tiles laid down in rows and kept from resting on the mud by means of wooden beams; these answer the purpose very well, indeed, as they can be easily removed from time to time, and in Winter the tiles and the oyster progeny attached can be placed in deeper water, so as to protect them from the effects of frost. In good spatting years, that is, in those years in which the spat has been largely caught, these tiles have been so crowded with infantile oysters that hundreds of them had to be picked off, so that those remaining might have leave and room to grow. Many curious experiments have been tried in the way of spat-collecting on the flat islands which stud the basin of Arcachon; wooden erections, "chests of drawers" in short, were at one time set down in great plenty, but they were unsuccessful; boughs of trees and pyramids of stones were also experimented with; nothing, however, succeeded so well as the ruches of tiles. The natural beds have been considerably re-peopled during late years, because there has always been more or less of an annual spat at Arcachon—and the brood oysters are shut off from the dredger in given portions for a certain period in each year. On the artificial beds the spat at Arcachon has been very intermittent; in some years it has been very good, in others very bad; this may in part be explained by the fact that the natural beds are in most cases always covered by the sea, while the artificial beds are generally confined to the ebb-dry grounds of the foreshores.

The oysters bred at Arcachon are not fattened there, but are sold at an early stage of their career, and transported to *claires*, or fattening parcs, at Marennes, whither we may follow them. It is at Marennes that the celebrated green oysters, so greatly relished by French epicures, are brought to perfection. Great care is bestowed on the preparation of these for the market, and the process has been carried on for two or three centuries, being handed down from generation to generation. Much nicety is observed in the various changes to which these oysters are subjected in the process of fattening and "greening." The pits in which they are placed are not of any particular size, but vary from ten to sixty yards in length and breadth, and their average depth may be set down at twelve inches, with runlets of double that depth in some portion of the pit, in order to equalize the temperature, and to carry away the water when it is desirable, as it sometimes is, to dry up the pits. A fact has been established in connection with the fattening pits of Marennes, that is applicable generally to the economy of fish life, namely: that the fewer oysters there are in a pit, the more rapidly do they fatten, as of course the supply of food to each is much greater when there are few, than when there are many—the same as in a salmon river. The largest conceivable space of water, the Severn or the Tay, will only feed a given number of fish; if the water be too populous, the fish become lean and flavorless, while if the number have living and feeding room, they will be individually fat and of excellent flavor. Twelve hundred oysters to each pit is about the rule at Marennes, and it is said that a pitful can be greened and fattened in about twenty days; that would require to be so, as otherwise the industry would not pay. The green color is produced by a vegetable matter which grows in the pits of Marennes during the three months of Autumn; the green is not in any sense, therefore, a mineral production.—*St. Paul's Magazine.*

GENERAL NOTES.

Boston teamsters turn out to avoid disturbing flocks of tame pigeons in the streets.

The firemen of Iowa are to hold a delegate convention in Des Moines, July 3 and 4.

The Rhode Island strike is sending many of the resident French Canadians back to Canada.

A one-eyed dog is the hapless cause of a protracted and expensive law suit in Wilton, Iowa.

A Buffalo man has been bound over for trial for alleged cruelty to a fish. He cut off the tail of a sturgeon.

There are nearly 3,000 French Canadians in Lewiston, Maine, and they have just completed and dedicated a $30,000 church edifice.

Connecticut people are much pleased with Gov. Ingersoll's message, because it contains no party allusions or partisan appeals.

It is suspected that the fire which destroyed the "Tanneries," a village on the outskirts of Montreal, was started by gypsies in revenge for some slight.

Boston raised $1,897 for the wrecked passengers of the Atlantic; gave them $1,231, and has sent the balance to Rev. Mr. Ancient for the poor fishermen at Prospect.

Gov. Washburn, of Wisconsin, says that, so far as he has any control over the matter, political considerations shall not enter into the appointments for the geological survey of the State.

The Des Moines *Register* thinks it is a very curious state of affairs, that the Iowa farmer must sell two bushels of ripe corn to get money enough to buy a can of sweet corn put up green and holding less than one quart.

The charitable people of Holyoke, Mass., who have supported an old Irishman all Winter, have lost much of their faith in human nature since learning that he has paid $6,000 cash for a house and lot.

The Virginia Conservative State Convention is to be held in Richmond after all the talk about going elsewhere to avoid cliques, rings, and undue influences. The time appointed is Wednesday, Aug. 6.

A young woman in Pennsylvania, who burnt her hand at the range recently, is fearful that some of the letters of the name of the maker of the range, which were burned deeply into the flesh, will remain permanently.

There are sixteen colleges in New-England. Seven are controlled by the Congregationalists, two by the Baptists, two by the Episcopalians, and one each by the Unitarians, Methodists, Universalists, Free Baptists, and Roman Catholics.

Kansas legislators have queer ideas of fun. They changed the name of one of the counties in the State to Billings, "as a joke on one of the members," and, through carelessness, neglected to reconsider the joke before they adjourned, and so the name legally sticks.

The German birds, recently imported by citizens of Cincinnati, were not brought to be let loose in the streets and parks, but in the suburbs and open country. The next consignment will be of such species as prefer cities, city parks and gardens, to meadows and woodlands as their places of abode.

A Washington physician, asserted to be of large experience and close observation, has discovered and announced that bald-headed men die young. He says that a person who retains his hair past the age of sixty-five has a good prospect of living to be over eighty. There is encouragement in this.

A Boston housekeeper, who was applied to by a woman for work, named a neighbor who needed a servant, and was considerably taken aback when the applicant gravely suggested that the lady should go to the neighbor's and ascertain the particulars, while she sat in the kitchen and awaited her return.

Philadelphia is alarmed by the statement of a Delaware pilot that the extension of the Reading Railroad piers at Port Richmond has caused a deflection of the current of the river from the main channel across to the Smith's Island bulkhead, carrying away the bar of the island and undermining the bulkhead.

Gov. Washburn, of Wisconsin, has followed Gov. Beveridge's example, and issued a proclamation recommending a general observance on the 30th inst. of the patriotic custom of decorating the graves of the fallen soldiers with flowers. He asks that it be made an occasion, not for the revival of sectional animosities and bitter recollections, but to indicate a desire for reconciliation with the living and gratitude to the dead.

The Maryland and Delaware growers are anticipating such a prodigious yield of strawberries that they are casting about for some means to procure assistance to market the crop. The resident labor will be totally inadequate, as it is estimated that from 700 to 1,000 more hands will be wanted than last year, when all the available help was utilized. In Princess Anne a public meeting has been held to consider the matter.

A Milwaukee mother, whose only son went to the far West to engage in cattle dealing, felt anxious as to the character of his associates, and wrote to his employer for information. He wrote back describing their nationalities and habits, and in speaking of two Mexicans, father and son, said: "I will relate a little incident. Yesterday the two men were standing together, when the father expressed a wish for a drink of water. The son, a lad of seventeen, brought it in a drinking vessel, and, bowing as he handed it to his father, stood uncovered while the latter drank. How many cultivated sons of aristocratic parents in your community would do this?"

Maryland papers say that low prices have been realized, for the last year or two, at the forced sales of real estate, generally, throughout the Eastern Shore of Maryland. In Talbot County, one of the finest counties on the Shore, containing land naturally very productive, improved in many instances by elegant dwellings and excellent outbuildings, some ruinous sales are reported. Farms for which offers of $100 per acre were made and refused in 1866, under the inflation of the currency and the expectation of large Northern immigration, will now not bring one-half that sum; and those that were held at $50 and $60 then may be bought for $12 and $15 per acre.

The new practice of sending bees by mail is causing trouble. A Washington correspondent explains thus: The cage is a block of wood, in which are three large holes, covered with a fine wire netting. Seven bees, including a queen bee, are placed in each compartment, and are introduced through a hole in the side of the block, which is plugged up by a piece of sponge soaked in honey. The postmasters and clerks allege that the honey soaks through the paper placed over the holes and daubs other mail matter, and besides, as one postmaster complained, the clerks in his office did not get through examining and studying the contrivance until the bees stung every one of them, and in showing them how it was made, and how to handle it without injury, they stung him too.

AUSTRIA.

The Nuptials of Gisela—The Wedding Ceremony—Scenes in the Church—The Military Pageant.

From a Special Correspondent.

VIENNA, Tuesday, April 22, 1873.

The young Princess who has been for a week past the centre of attraction for all Vienna, and drawn public attention away from the exposition itself, has left for her Bavarian home. The parting between the imperial parents and their "darling girl," to use the words of the Emperor, was very affecting. They cried over the little Gisela, as common mortals are wont to do, and shed tears of mingled joy and sorrow. The Prince Imperial, Rudolph of Hapsburg, seemed unwilling to be separated from his sister, and three or four times in quick succession they threw themselves into each other's arms, the Princess sobbing bitterly, and turning up her eyes vaguely as if completely blinded by her tears. Let me say here that this was a love match, a rare thing in the high rank these persons occupy. The Prince is a young man of good character, of great bravery, and has the reputation of possessing ability. As a soldier he has been thoroughly tried. When the Bavarian army was fighting Gen. Chanzy upon the Loire, Prince Leopold commanded a battery of artillery, and on more than one occasion distinguished himself for his daring. One day he was engaged with a superior force, and two or three times was advised to retire. He declined to do so unless so ordered by his Colonel, and continued to hold his ground with dogged obstinacy. Several of his men had been killed, and in the hottest of the fire another had his leg shot away. Capt. Prince Leopold instantly rushed into the face of the enemy's fire, and taking the man upon his own shoulders ran with him to a place of shelter. As soon as he had been delivered to the surgeons Prince Leopold returned to his post. This little incident will show something of this young man's character, and it may also show why he has won the love of the Princess Gisela, who, perhaps, "loved him for the dangers he had passed, and did pity them."

THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

The marriage ceremony was announced for 12 o'clock, in the Church of Saint Augustine, the immense old pile which unites the palace of the Emperor to that of Archduke Charles Albert. The guide-books tell us that it was founded in 1330 by Frederick le Bel, on account of a vow he had made when a prisoner in the Château of Trausnitz. There is nothing very remarkable in the chapel except the grand work of Canova, the tomb of the Archduchess Christine, plaster casts and photographs of which are found throughout the world. Two of the figures are considered the best of Canova's works, and innumerable copies of them are offered for sale. The tomb is a pyramid, into which four figures are entering, and a male figure reposes upon a lion on the right. There are also some fine paintings, but I refer the reader to the guide-books for all such details. Soon after 9 o'clock the people began to assemble about the door, and after a long delay it was suddenly discovered that there were two sorts of tickets, one white and the other yellow. It was also discovered that two doors were opened, and no one knew by which the ticket-holders were to enter. The people began to gather about the church, blocking up the square completely, while the courtyard under the Emperor's windows was greatly crowded. At 11 o'clock the doors were thrown open, and the favored few entered to fill the tribunes, while the ambassadors and distinguished persons, among whom I recognized Gen. Serrano, of Spain, entered by the side door in the rear. About this door nearly 1,000 persons were assembled, the officers on guard having hard work to clear a passage. Yet all was orderly, the crowd manifesting no other sentiment than curiosity. The carriage retired immediately, and took up a position in the square below the Archduke's palace. Here, too, were the wedding coaches, all newly painted, all heavily garnished with silver trappings, and all lined with white satin. Upon the panels of each was an an angel holding before her two shields leaning toward each other. The silver ornaments were of the same design. The harness was also silver-mounted, and with the same figure stamped upon many of the larger ornaments. The coachmen and footmen were all in costume, with cocked hats heavily trimmed with gold or silver braid, and with white curled-tow wigs. The horses were superb animals, of fine pace, and in excellent condition. About these carriages crowds of people were roaming, looking in to see the satin lining, or examining with care the richest of all, supposed to be for the happy couple. This was a mistake. These are State coaches, trimmed for the occasion, and are sent for the use of the gentlemen and ladies of the Court. Many of them went away empty. There is a long passage from the chapel to the Emperor's palace, or to that part of it occupied by his children, and from there one passes through the dining-room on one side of the quadrangle, through the private rooms on the other, round to the Emperor's cabinet where he works every day. This is just over the door—the first of four ornamented by the celebrated statues of Hercules. Next to this room is the smaller reception-room, where ambassadors and others are received; and then comes the throne-room, for grand occasions. The crowd was disappointed, for instead of passing out of the church and taking a short cut across the courtyard, the imperial family kept within, and made the long detour already described. But public curiosity was somewhat satisfied by the sight of many distinguished persons in gorgeous uniforms or court costumes, who marched out between two lines of guards, thus running the gauntlet of thousands of eyes. The people were decorous, silent, and curious, but now and then some fair dame or gallant cavalier received a murmur of applause, which was far more flattering than open cheers.

THE CHAPEL.

The chapel was magnificently decorated. A floor had been laid in order to place all upon the same level, two galleries had been arranged, and space economized as much as possible. The walls were hung with damask, elegantly festooned, and about the nave was a large quantity of old gobelin tapestry. The spectators crowded into the choir, and it was not without great trouble that the musicians could be pushed into their places. The ambassadors, princes, and distinguished strangers were upon the floor; the rest in the tribunes. At a few moments after 12 the door opened, and the Emperor, dressed in the uniform of a field marshal, came in with the Empress. Her Majesty's costume was superb, but only a female pen could describe it. There was something simple about it, but one felt that it was richly elegant and a chef d'œuvre of the milliner's art. Then came the betrothed, followed by the Archdukes and Archduchesses, the children of the Emperor, his brothers, and nephews, Prince de Metternich, Count Andrassy, and persons of their rank and position. The ceremony was simple, and of short duration. The young Princess bore herself well, but blushed and blushed, as young girls are said to do on such occasions. The Prince looked awkward enough, blushed also, and one fancied that he was saying that he preferred to face a battery in the field than to undergo such an ordeal. But princes and princesses are accustomed to crowds, and know how to brace themselves, which is a matter of experience and of practice. The Archbishop performed the ceremony, and the Emperor gave his dear girl away.

A MILITARY PAGEANT.

All who know Vienna will remember the large park between the palace and the broad avenue through which the street-cars run, and through which one passes in going to the Volk's Garten, where Strauss is now giving his concerts. Those who have not seen this broad grass-plot can get an idea of the situation by looking at the map of Vienna in a guide-book. This park was occupied by the troops, looking very finely in their snow-white coats and blue breeches, and by a battery of artillery stationed near the grand gate. About them were thousands of people, all looking on with the greatest interest to a sight they had seen a thousand times before. Just at the moment when, within the church and standing before the altar—just when the Prince and Princess went through the ceremony of exchanging rings—a flag was run up, and in an instant the salute was fired and all the bells in the city began to ring. The infantry joined in with their salvos, firing with remarkable precision, and as if every gun was ignited by an electric wire. This is a very sensible way of firing a salute, provided the soldiers are well drilled, and can fire in unison, for you get the same amount of noise without the great shock which suddenly follows the displacement of the atmosphere when a cannon is fired. Being under the palace windows, the same amount of noise, or the same volume of sound produced by cannon-firing, would have shattered every pane of glass in the vicinity. Each musket producing only a small displacement of air, and the guns being far enough apart to prevent a great concussion, no shock is given even when the sound, or a thousand sounds united, excels that of the howitzers usually used on such occasions. The regiments which did the firing were Hungarian, which regiments can be distinguished by the pantaloons. The Hungarians wear blue tights, the bottoms fitting closely about the ankle; the Austrians wear the ordinary pantaloon. The regiments were separated into battalions, fired by battalion, and not by platoon, and were in the usual open order. A detail worth noting, at least to military men: the Austrian soldier presents arms by holding his rifle, not directly in front, but far enough on the left side to leave both eyes free. The position is graceful, the idea is excellent; and I recommend it to our tacticians for their examination. Well, four orders were given by the commandant of the battalion, the company officers attending to the loading. When loaded the gun was slung upon the right shoulder, the butt in front. At the order "attention" two movements were executed: 1, the gun was unslung and seized by the stock and barrel; 2, it was brought quickly to the position of present arms, or very nearly so, but not quite, for the right elbow was not turned in upon the body as when fixed at present. At "aim" the gun was brought to the shoulder quickly and, being a short rifle, easily and gracefully. Then, after a second's pause, the order to "elevate" was given, and every gun went up at an angle, and at very nearly the same angle in every instance. It was wonderful with what precision these orders were issued, and how uniformly straight the rifles were held. "Fire!" of course, was the fourth order, and after a second the guns were brought down, the cartridge case thrown out, and the rifle loaded in a very short space of time. It was then slung upon the shoulder. Now this may not be new, but it was new to me in so far as its simplicity went, for since the days when I was versed in such matters fire-arms have undergone a great change. Nothing could be more simple than the mechanism of loading and firing the Austrian gun, which is lighter and shorter than the needle-gun, and can be handled easier and more gracefully.

AFTER INCIDENTS.

I left the Archduchess Gisela just before the altar of St. Augustine's, performing the last ample rite which made her the Princess Leopold of Bavaria. After a few congratulations, the Emperor and Empress went out by the door through which they had entered, and to the great disappointment of all, went by that route to their portion of the palace. That was the last seen of them for the day. It was an hour or more before the spectators could get out of the church and into the carriages, and an eager, curious crowd was feasting its eyes during the entire period, seeing some of the great men who now control the destinies of Austria, and many princes who had been invited to the wedding of the Princess Gisela. To conclude this somewhat rambling and very unsatisfactory letter—for such things cannot be fully described—I may say that the Archduchess is very much beloved, and goes to Bavaria with the blessings of thousands. To-day there is a great rush for her portraits, particularly for the cheap edition, giving her portrait beside that of the Prince upon the same card.

PEYTON.

JOHN MILTON.

Lecture by Mr. George MacDonald, at Association Hall.

At Association Hall, yesterday, Mr. George MacDonald delivered a lecture on the life of John Milton. The lecturer commenced his address by saying that writers might be roughly divided into two classes, viz.: Those who please us and those that make our hearts burn within us by the force of their delineations. Of the latter class no one can take higher rank than John Milton, and any one sitting in their private rooms reading his works must feel their souls lifted up and ennobled by the great and grand sentiments exhibited and portrayed in his writings. After referring to the teachings given him by his father, and the manner of his early education, and the great taste and love he displayed in his youth for music, he said that Milton has never been surpassed as a writer of blank verse, and that, in all his writings, the sound comes forth in every verse as in the pealing of an organ with all its harmonious blendings. The grand axiom followed by the father of Milton was, to give his son plenty of time in his studies, and the result was such as has been exemplified by his works. Nowadays we are so weakly ambitious for our children, said the lecturer, that we actually destroy the power of their growth. At the age of seventeen Milton was sent to college, where he remained until he was twenty-five. At twenty-one he wrote the grandest Christmas poem ever written, "Ring out ye Crystal Spheres," &c. When he first went to Cambridge it was with the intention of entering the church, but he very soon saw that if he did so he would be subscribing himself as a slave. A sincere passion for liberty, however, impressed him, and he gave up the idea, as he was not willing to fulfill the will of another man, but rather to live according to the grand way of truth, and in the full exercise of his liberty of both thought and action. The lecturer next gave illustrations of the majesty of thought exibited by Milton, and quoted from a number of his writings, both in prose and verse. He next referred to Milton's marriage, and the unhappiness that followed in consequence thereof, and then to the part taken by him in public and political life during the reign of Cromwell, and also to the loss of his sight, and the grand works that were written by him after that event, reading extensively from Samson Agonistes, wherein was portrayed so pathetically the feelings and passions that beset the blind poet. He also read several passages from Il Penseroso, L'Allegro, Comus, and other poems, concluding his discourse by saying that patience was the governing virtue of the poet's soul, together with a sincere trust in the infinite goodness and power of the all-ruling spirit of God, and to which he attributed the great success that had attended his labors.

The Assault on Jay Gould—Mr. Marrin Fined $200.

The Special Sessions Court-room was crowded by brokers and railroad men yesterday morning, the trial of Mr. Joseph J. Marrin, the lawer, for assaulting Mr. Jay Gould, having been placed on the calendar. Justices Bixby, Shandley, and Coulter sat, and after a few petty cases had been passed on, the case of the day was called. Mr. Gould, accompanied by his counsel, ex-Judge Fullerton and Thomas G. Shearman, entered the court. Mr. Marrin had for his counsel, Algernon S. Sullivan and Ira Shafer. Mr. Gould testified as follows: On the 29th of April I was in Delmonico's saloon, in Broad-street, eating my lunch, when Marrin came up behind me and struck me in the face with his clenched fist. He did not strike me with the back of his hand. I knew him to be a lawyer, and recognized him at once. When he struck me he said: "— — you, take that," or used a somewhat similar expression. He prosecuted several suits against me, one of which was settled.

Messrs. Osborne, Snivelly, and Lansing C. Moore, three brokers who were in the saloon at the time, corroborated Mr. Gould's testimony.

Mr. Marrin, on being examined, admitted the assault and said that he struck Mr. Gould with his open hand because he did not fulfill honorable pledges.

The Court, after a brief consultation, found Mr. Marrin guilty, and sentenced him to pay a fine of $200 and give bail in $1,000 for his good behavior, which Mr. Marrin promptly did.

National Rifle Association.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association was held yesterday afternoon, at No. 194 Broadway, Col. Church presiding. The Committee on Range reported that the range at Creedmoor would be opened on Thursday, the 5th of June, by a competition open to the National Guards of New-York, New-Jersey, and Connecticut, each Regiment to send a delegation of twelve men, with a sergeant to take the score. In addition it is proposed to have two matches open to members of the association exclusively, one for military and the other for sporting rifles. Committees were appointed to attend to the details in regard to tents, transportation and refreshments, to report at a special meeting to be held next Saturday at 3 o'clock. Members of the National Guard intending to compete at the opening will be allowed the free use of the range on all Thursdays and Fridays previous to the opening day, June 5, commencing with next Thursday.

The meeting then adjourned.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The Seventy-ninth will parade in Tompkins-square on Thursday next, line being formed at 3½ P. M.

Frank M. Clark, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Grand Army of the Republic, having tendered his resignation, John K. Perley has been appointed in his place.

The First Regiment, Col. Webster, will drill at the armory on the 12th inst. The court-martial will convene at the armory on the 27th inst., at 8 P. M.

The conjoint parade of the Forty-seventh, First Howitzer Battery, Eleventh Brigade, and the Seventy-first, took place on Tuesday afternoon. The Brooklyn organization showed that they understood one of the first duties of a soldier—strict obedience to orders—better than the Seventy-first did, and moved promptly on time. After marching through the City Hall Park, the three bodies were reviewed in University-square by Major-Gen. Hancock, who was accompanied by Gen. Ingalls and other army officers.

The Fifth will parade and receive a new stand of colors on Monday week.

Through the courtesy of Gov. Dix, the splendid quill pen with which he signed the Armory bill for the Seventh Regiment, has been forwarded to Private Townsend, one of the three men who were wounded in the riot of July 12, of Company G.

Company C, Thirty-second Regiment, Capt. Finkelmeier, is putting through its delinquent members. Will any be condemned to be shot?

On Monday evening the Separate Troop Cavalry, Eleventh Brigade, will elect a Second Lieutenant. All the members will be present, as there will be plenty of lager at head-quarters.

Battery B, Second Division, wants Lieut. Sehitz to resign or accept the Captaincy.

The following promotions upon the staff of the Major-General of the Second Division are announced: Col. Ira L. Beebe, Chief of Artillery, to be Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, with the rank of Colonel, vice Heath, promoted to the staff of the Commander-in-Chief; Major Wm. H. H. Beebe, A. D. C., to be Chief of Artillery with the rank of Colonel, vice Beebe, promoted; Capt. Francis E. Dodge, A. D. C., to be Aid-de-Camp with the rank of Major, vice Beebe, promoted. In reference to Col. Heath, Gen. Woodward says: "A large part of the prosperity of the division, the zeal of its members, its unity of spirit and purpose, its efficiency, its high standing in the estimation of the public, is due to the skill, military knowledge, energy and business qualifications displayed by him as chief of staff. He carries with him to his new position of wider usefulness the respect and good wishes of the entire division."

Among the employes of the Legislature who were so fortunate as to secure "extra compensation" by the passage of the Supply bill last week, was James H. Hogan, the one-armed man who holds the position of head door-keeper. In this connection the following letter on file at the Bureau of Military Statistics will be found interesting:

LEROY, N. Y., March 24, 1872.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter of the 23d inst. I can answer that when James Hogan, a private in the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers, submitted to an amputation of his arm during the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862, he sang the song of the "Star Spangled Banner," also one other national song, which I cannot now recall. Amid the din of battle and the circumstance of war his mind was strained up to that condition which would, as the anesthetic influence of the stimulants was passing off, I believe, give a true index to his sentiments. The singing occurred after all the operation but the stitching was performed. In justice to Hogan I would add that from my personal knowledge of his services, he was a good soldier.

Yours respectfully, D. S. CHAMBERLAIN,
Late Surgeon One Hundred and Fifth and Ninety-fourth Regiments, New-York Volunteers.

S. DEMPSEY,
Superintendent of Military Statistics, Albany, N. Y.

The following-named officers have been commissioned in the National Guard, State of New-York, during the month of April, 1873:

Staff of the Commander-in-Chief—Brig.-Gen. Henry Heath, Commissary-General of Subsistence, vice Theo. E. Smith, resigned.

Fifth Division—Major-Gen. James W. Husted, vice Theo. B. Gates, resigned.

Seventh Division—Lieut.-Col. E. Blossoms Parsons, Ordnance Officer, 1873, vice Wm. C. Bush, resigned.

First Brigade—Capt. Wm. W. Mali, Ordnance Officer, vice S. W. Bridgham, Jr., resigned; Capt. Wm. W. Astor, Aid-de-Camp, vice W. W. Mali, promoted; First Lieut. Wm. E. Iselin, Aid-de-Camp, vice Wm. W. Astor, promoted.

Thirty-first Brigade—Major S. Douglass Cornell, Inspector, vice J. M. Johnson, resigned; Major G. Barrett Rich, Engineer, vice G. D. W. Clinton, resigned; Major Daniel N. Lockwood, Judge-Advocate, vice S. Douglass Cornell, appointed inspector.

First Battalion of Cavalry—Jos. McCann, Adjutant, vice Wm. D. Bruns, promoted; Christian Hachmeister, Second Lieutenant, vice Henry Cordes, resigned; Geo. Aery, Major, vice J. H. Timmerman, resigned; Phillip Kuhls, First Lieutenant, vice J. H. Lutjen, resigned.

Separate Troop Cavalry, Twenty-fourth Brigade—Wm. S. Turner, Captain, vice R. C. Day, promoted; Orlando W. Clary, First Lieutenant, vice Wm. S. Turner, promoted; Charles S. Newell, Second Lieutenant, vice O. W. Clary, promoted.

First Regiment—Isaac Scott, Second Lieutenant, vice Eugene G. Judd, promoted.

Third Regiment—James Keeler, Second Lieutenant, vice E. Belknap, resigned; Charles J. Nordquist, Major, vice E. S. F. Arnold, resigned; Louis Diehl, First Lieutenant, vice Edward Underhill, resigned.

Fifth Regiment—Anton D. Frame, First Lieutenant, vice Lorenz Kirchhof, resigned.

Sixth Regiment—Ramon Amabile, Surgeon, vice Benjamin F. Dawson, removed from district; Matthew H. Smith, Chaplain, vice Benjamin T. Phillips, resigned; Assor Greenebaum, First Lieutenant, vice M. A. Lassner, resigned.

Ninth Regiment—Bird W. Spencer, Captain, vice Bird W. Spencer, resigned.

Tenth Regiment—Stephen Van Wie, Second Lieutenant, vice Alexander Strathdee, promoted; George Rork, Major, vice E. K. Rogers, resigned.

Eleventh Regiment—John C. Endriss, Captain, vice Charles Richter, resigned; Henry Balz, First Lieutenant, vice Wilhelm Klemt, resigned.

Fourteenth Regiment—John J. Holliers, Captain, vice Jeptha A. Jones, resigned.

Thirty-fifth Regiment—Phillip Hickey, First Lieutenant, vice George M. Ockford, resigned; Henry Bolter, Second Lieutenant, vice Charles M. Morrison.

Sixty-ninth Regiment—Wm. J. Downing, First Lieutenant, vice Jas. Bible, removed from district.

Seventy-first Regiment—Abrams W. Sheldon, Captain, vice Wm. H. Benjamin, resigned; Jas. H. Toohig, First Lieutenant, vice J. B. Coe, resigned.

Seventy-ninth Regiment—Jos. Laing, Major, vice Wm. Manson, resigned.

Col. C. S. Spencer has appointed George S. Leland, of the Sturtevant House, as Quartermaster of the Fifth Regiment.

Arrangements are in progress for the assembling, on the 14th inst., at New-Haven, of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Association of the Army of the Potomac, and distinguished citizens from different States. There will be a review and banquet, and among the distinguished persons expected to be present are Gen. Grant, Gen. Sherman, Hon. Henry Wilson, Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War; Hon. George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy; Gen. William T. Sherman, United States Army; Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan, of Chicago; Major-Gen. Alfred H. Tenny, Major-Gen. W. S. Hancock, Vice-Admiral Stephen C. Rowan, Major-Gen. Irwin McDowell, Major-Gen. Joseph Hooker, and Brig.-Gen. Robert B. Crauford and staff.

The following resignations in the National Guard, New-York, have been accepted during the past month:

Fifty-first Regiment, John Mourer, Captain; Wm. Vollmer, Captain; James Randall, Colonel; Fred A. Mason, Brevet Colonel, and Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifth Brigade; Separate Troops, N. Mitchell, Second Lieutenant; Twenty-fifth Regiment, John A. Tracey, First Lieutenant; Sixth Regiment, Charles Reichel, Captain; Seventh Regiment, Milton B. Sweet, First Lieutenant; Edward S. Arthur, Captain; Eighth Regiment, J. B. Hills, Adjutant; Fifty-fifth Regiment, Clemens Schenk, First Lieutenant; Forty-seventh Regiment, A. De. A. Atwood, Assistant Surgeon; Edward J. Bonny, Captain; James A. Workes, Second Lieutenant; Twenty-fourth Regiment, Adolph Becker, Captain; Wm. C. Bush, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Ordnance Officer, Seventh Division; First Regiment, John G. McCarthy, Second Lieutenant; Twenty-first Regiment, John Dinger, Second Lieutenant; R. J. Gilmer, Second Lieutenant; Henry S. Church, Captain, Tenth Brigade, Third Division; Fifth Regiment, Henry Bartling, First Lieutenant; Eleventh Regiment, Henry Budge, First Lieutenant; Ephraim R. Steinhardt, Captain and Quartermaster, Second Brigade, First Division; Fourteenth Regiment, William H. De Bevoise, Colonel.

Base-Ball Notes.

The Mutuals play the Baltimore club in Baltimore to-morrow, and the Washingtons in Washington on the 13th and 14th. On the 15th they return to Philadelphia, where they play the Athletics.

Tuesday next the Resolutes of Elizabeth play the Atlantics on the Union grounds.

Owing to the inclement weather, the Nameless and Nassau clubs of Brooklyn were unable to play their opening game yesterday at Prospect Park.

On Wednesday, 14th, the Atlantics play the Yale College club in New-Haven, and on the 15th they will play their first game with the Boston club, in Boston, and again on the 17th in Boston.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 10.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

Shares	Stock	Price	Shares	Stock	Price
200	Pacific Mail	55	400	Erie Railroad	63⅞
200	do.	54⅞	1400	do.	63¾
600	do.	54¾	300	do. b3.	63¾
400	do.	54¾	500	do.	63⅞
100	do.	54⅝	100	do.	63⅞
300	do.	54¾	300	do. b3.	63⅞
500	do.	54⅝	100	do.	63¾
100	do.	54½	700	Rock Island	110
200	do. c.	54⅝	200	do.	109¾
200	do. b3.	54¾	500	do.	109⅝
100	do.	54⅝	100	do. s3.	109¾
1100	do. c.	54⅝	1200	Lake Shore	91¾
300	do.	54½	100	do. c.	91¾
100	do.	54½	300	do. b3.	91⅝
600	do. c.	54⅝	500	do.	91⅝
500	do. c.	54½	100	do.	91¾
100	do.	54½	500	do. s3.	91⅝
200	do.	54⅝	100	do. c.	91⅝
400	do.	54½	100	do. s3.	91⅝
500	do.	54½	300	do.	91⅝
100	do. b3.	54½	100	do.	91⅝
100	do. c.	54⅜	100	do.	91⅝
100	Tol. & Wab. s3.	69¾	300	Ohio & Miss.	43⅜
100	N. Y. C. & Hud.	101½	500	do.	43½
600	do.	101⅜	200	do.	43⅝
200	do. b3.	101½	100	do.	43⅝
1100	do.	101¼	400	do.	43¾
300	do.	101⅝	100	do. b3.	43⅝
200	do.	101½	100	do.	43⅝
100	do.	101⅝	100	do.	43⅝
1100	Western Union	86½	100	do.	43⅝
300	do.	86½	300	do.	43⅝
2200	do.	86⅜	20	do.	43¾
200	do.	86¼	100	do. b3.	43⅝
200	do. s3.	86¼	100	do.	43⅝
100	Col., Chi. & Ind. C.	34¾	200	do. s3.	43½
100	do.	34½	200	do.	43⅝
100	do.	34¾	100	do.	43⅝
200	do.	34⅝	500	Union Pacific	32¾
500	do.	34½	200	do.	32½
200	do.	34	2000	do.	32⅝
200	do. s3.	33¾	100	do. c.	32⅝
300	do.	34	100	do.	32⅝
200	do.	33¾	300	St. Paul	58
300	do.	33¾	100	do. c.	57⅞
100	do.	33¾	100	do.	58
500	do.	33¾	100	do.	58

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10¼ A. M.

Amount	Stock	Price	Amount	Stock	Price
$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	121¾	$1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	120
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	117¾	20,000	do. bet. call	120⅛
15,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, bc.	118⅛			

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

Amount	Stock	Price	Shares	Stock	Price
$6,000	Tenn. 6s, old	81¼	300	Pac. Mail b. c.	54⅝
12,000	do.	81	500	do. c.	54½
10,000	do.	81¾	100	do. c.	54½
10,000	Tenn. 6s, new	81¼	600	do. c.	54⅝
10,000	do.	81	500	do.	54½
10,000	do. bet. call	81¾	200	do.	54½
10,000	do.	81¼	100	do. b3.	54⅝
2,000	Va. 6s, Con.	53	100	do.	54½
1,000	Missouri 6s	93½	100	do.	54⅝
1,000	Alabama 8s, '93	87	500	do.	54⅝
5,000	N. C. 6s, Sp. Tax, 7¾ ₩ ct. off	18¼	700	do.	54½
3,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '83	92	100	do.	54⅝
1,000	Erie R. 4th	98¼	600	do.	54½
1,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	102	1800	do.	54
1,000	L. Shore Div. bs.	98¾	300	do.	54
10,000	Pac. 7s, g. by Mo.	98¼	200	do.	53⅞
8,000	Un. Pac. R. 1st	88¼	300	do.	53⅞
2,000	U. P. 10s, Inc.	72¾	200	do.	53⅞
2,000	Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.	88	100	do.	53⅞
4,000	Ch. & N. W. Con.	89¾	100	do. c.	53⅞
2,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. Louis Div.	91¼	200	do.	53⅞
1,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st	98¼	300	do.	54
2,000	Tol., Peo. & W. 1st, W. D.	88½	100	do. c.	53⅞
1,000	Mich. So. 2d	97¾	300	do.	54
1,000	Mor. & Es. 1st	103	100	do. c.	54
1,000	Mor. & Es. 2d	98¼	200	do.	54
1,000	M. & St. P. 7s, G.	93	300	do.	53⅞
1,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st, La Crosse Div.	91¾	100	do.	53¾
2,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	106½	200	do.	53⅞
1,000	Ch. & Alt. 1st	104¾	100	do.	53⅞
1,000	Ch. & Alt. Inc.	98½	200	do.	54¼
1,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st	87¼	100	do.	54⅛
31,000	C., C. & I. C. 2d	73	300	Harlem R. b. c.	126
5,000	Chic. & Mil. 1st	95	100	Panama R. b. c.	115
1,000	Bos., H. & E. 1st	35	100	do.	114⅝
1,000	B., C. R. & M. 1st	90	165	Cleve. & P. R. G'd.	89½
2,000	do. N	89½	15	do.	89⅞
20	Bank of America	155	100	N. J. Cen. R. b. c.	106
5	Hanover Bank	105½	200	Un. Pac. R. b. c.	32¼
8	Continental Bank	90	200	do.	32
10	Fourth Nat. Bk.	111¾	100	do.	31⅞
20	Bk. of Commerce	118½	100	do.	31⅞
200	Mar. L. & M. Co.	13¾	100	do.	32
100	do. bet. call	13¾	100	do.	31⅞
100	do. b3.	14	100	do.	31⅞
1200	W. Un. Tel. b. c.	86¾	100	do.	31⅞
400	do.	86¾	100	Ch. & R. I. b. c.	109⅞
200	do. c.	86¼	500	do.	109⅞
200	do. s3.	86	100	do.	109⅝
100	do.	86	200	do.	109⅝
1800	do.	86½	1000	do.	109⅝
1000	do.	86¼	200	do.	109⅜
1700	do.	86⅛	300	do.	109⅝
2.0	do.	86	100	do.	109⅜
300	do.	86	500	do.	109⅞
2300	do.	86½	100	do.	109⅞
200	do.	86	14	C., C., C. & Ind. R.	89¾
200	do. b10.	86¼	44	do.	89⅞
100	do.	86¼	500	Mil. & St. Paul c.	57⅝
600	do.	86½	100	do. bet. call	57⅝
300	do.	86	100	do. s3.	57½
100	do. c.	86	200	do.	57½
100	do.	86½	300	do.	57⅝
100	do.	86¼	100	do.	57½
300	do.	86	200	do.	57½
200	do.	86	200	do. c.	57½
400	do. c.	86	100	do.	57½
100	do.	86	300	do.	57½
1200	do. c.	85¾	100	do.	57⅝
100	do.	85¾	100	Mil. & St. P. Pref.	73⅝
5.0	do.	85¾	100	Tol., W. & W. b. c. s3.	69¾
100	do.	85¾	100	do. c.	69¾
300	do.	85¾	200	do.	69½
400	do. s3.	85¾	100	do.	69⅜
100	do.	85¾	50	Del., Lack. & W.	104
500	do.	86	100	Morris & Essex	93¾
300	do.	86¼	100	do. bet. call	93¾
400	Maryland Coal Co.	24¾	100	H. & St. Jo. R.	39¾
200	do.	24½	100	Pac. R. of Mo.	45
50	Am. Express	68	24	N. Y., N. H. & H.	139½
100	N. Y. C. & H. R. b. c.	101¾	500	Ohio & Miss. b. c.	43¾
400	do.	101⅜	300	do. b3.	43⅝
200	do. b3.	101½	100	do.	43⅝
100	do. s3.	101¼	1200	do.	43⅝
200	do.	101	300	do.	43⅝
1500	do.	101	1200	do.	43⅜
100	do. c.	101	200	do.	43⅜
100	do.	101⅛	400	do.	43⅜
400	do. s3.	101	200	do.	43½
800	do.	101	100	C., C. & I. C. b. c.	33¾
100	do.	101⅛	300	do.	33⅞
200	Erie R. bet. call	63¾	100	do.	33⅝
100	do.	63½	1100	do.	33⅝
1000	do.	63¾	200	do. s3.	33¾
300	do.	63½	200	do.	33⅞
500	do. b3.	63½	200	do.	33⅞
700	do.	63½	900	do.	33⅞
200	do.	63¾	100	do.	33¾
15	L. S. & M. So. R.	91¾	100	do.	33⅞
400	do. b. c. s3.	91¾	200	do. s3.	33⅞
100	do.	91⅝	300	do.	33⅞
100	do.	91¾	200	do.	33⅜
200	do.	91⅝	100	do.	33⅞
900	do.	91⅝			
600	do.	91⅝			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12¼ P. M.

Amount	Stock	Price	Amount	Stock	Price
$104,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '62, call bds.	117½	10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	120¾
1,000	do.	117⅛	9,000	U. S. 10-40 R.	111⅜

SALES BEFORE THE CALLS—12½ P. M.

Shares	Stock	Price	Shares	Stock	Price
100	Western Union	86¾	100	Lake Shore c.	91⅝
200	do. s3.	86⅜	100	do.	91¾
100	do.	86½	100	do. b4.	91⅝
100	do. c.	86⅜	100	do. b10.	91⅝
1800	do.	86⅜	100	Panama	114⅝
100	do.	86¼	30	do.	114⅜
100	do. s3.	86	100	do.	114
400	do.	86	200	Union Pacific	31¾
1000	do.	85⅞	200	do.	32
200	do.	86¼	100	do. b3.	32
900	do.	86	100	do.	31¾
400	Pacific Mail	54⅝	100	Rock Island	109⅝
600	do.	54⅝	200	do.	109⅜
100	do. s3.	54½	100	do.	109¼
830	do.	54½	100	St. Paul	57¼
100	do.	54⅝	100	do. s3.	57
500	do.	54⅜	100	do.	57¼
300	do.	54½	300	Del., Lack. & W.	103⅞
7.0	do. c.	54	200	do.	103⅞
600	do.	54	100	Ohio & Miss.	43¾
800	do.	54⅛	800	do.	43⅝
700	do.	54	200	do. s3.	43½
1200	do.	53⅞	100	do. b5.	43¾
200	do. c.	53⅞	100	do.	43½
500	do.	53⅞	100	do. b3.	43⅜
300	do. c.	53⅞	100	do.	43⅜
200	do.	53¾	1200	do.	43⅜
300	do.	54	100	Han. & St. Jo.	39¾
100	do.	53⅞	100	C., C. & I. C. b3.	33¾
600	do. s3.	53⅞	100	do.	33¾
400	Erie Railroad	63⅜	100	do.	33¾
700	do. b3.	63½	100	do.	33⅝
100	N. Y. C. & H. b3.	101⅛	200	do. s3.	33⅞
500	do.	101⅛	300	do.	33⅝
200	do.	101¼	200	do.	33¾
200	do. s3.	101⅛	200	Pac. R. of Mo. s3.	45
300	do. s3.	101			
400	do. b3.	101⅛			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

Shares	Stock	Price	Shares	Stock	Price
500	W. U. T. b. c. s3	86	100	Erie Railway c.	63½
200	do.	86	100	L. S. & M. So. b3.	91¾
2000	do.	85⅞	1000	do.	91⅝
500	do. s60	85⅞	100	do. b4.	91⅝
100	do. b3.	86	200	do.	91⅝
300	do.	86	200	Morris & E. b. c.	93⅝
300	do.	86⅛	300	Union P. b. c. s3	31¾
100	M. L. & M. b. c.	15	300	do.	31⅝
1500	N. Y. C. & H. R. b. c.	101	100	do.	31⅝
1300	P. M. S. S. Co. b. c.	53⅞	100	do.	31⅝
500	do. s3.	53⅞	100	do.	31⅝
300	do.	53⅝	200	C. & R. I. b. c.	109⅜
1000	do.	53⅞	100	do.	109
500	do.	53⅞	500	do. b3.	109⅜
400	do.	53⅞	100	Ohio & Miss.	43⅝
1700	do.	53⅞	100	do.	43⅝
100	do.	53⅞	100	M. & St. P. b. c.	57⅝
100	do.	53⅞	100	do.	57⅝
800	do.	53⅞	100	do.	57⅝
200	do.	53⅞	500	do.	57⅝
700	do.	53⅞	100	do.	57
1800	do.	53⅝	600	do.	57
500	do.	53⅝	100	do.	57
200	do.	53⅝	100	Del. Lack. & W.	103⅝
500	do. c.	53⅝	100	do.	103½
500	do.	53⅝	100	do.	103
100	do. c.	53⅞	100	H. & St. Joseph	39⅜
300	do.	53⅞	100	do. b. c.	39¼
1500	do.	53⅞	200	do.	38⅝
62	Adams Express	95⅝	300	C. C. & I. C. b. c.	33
100	do.	96	100	do.	33
50	do. b3.	95½	1200	do.	33
200	Erie Railway b. c.	63⅝	100	do.	33
1200	do.	63½	1000	do.	33
100	do. s10.	63½	300	do.	33
300	do. s3.	63½	500	do.	33⅜
200	do.	63⅜			

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

Shares	Stock	Price	Shares	Stock	Price
$25,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	118⅜	800	Lake Shore	91⅝
20,000	10-40 Coupon	114	100	do.	91⅝
100	Consol. Coal	57	1700	do.	91⅝
100	N. Y. C. & Hud.	101	200	do.	91⅝
200	do.	100⅞	200	Panama	114
200	do.	100⅞	200	Union Pacific	31¾
3800	do.	100⅞	300	do. s3.	31¾
500	do.	100⅞	300	do. s30.	31¾
500	West. Union s3.	85⅞	1400	do.	31¾
100	do.	85⅞	400	Rock Island	108⅜
2700	do.	85⅞	100	do.	108⅜
100	do.	85⅞	100	do.	108⅜
300	do.	85⅞	100	do.	108⅜
500	do. b3.	85⅞	800	St. Paul	57
300	do.	85⅞	100	do.	57
1000	do.	85⅞	100	do.	56⅞
300	do.	85⅞	300	do.	56¾
200	Harlem	126	200	do. b3.	56⅞
200	Pacific Mail	53¾	300	do.	56⅞
2000	do.	53⅝	100	N. J. Southern	34⅜
900	do.	53⅝	100	Han. & St. Jo.	38⅞
100	do.	53⅝	100	do.	38¾
100	do.	53⅝	500	C., C. & I. C.	33
200	do.	53⅝	100	do. s3.	33
300	do.	53⅝	100	do.	33
200	do.	53⅝	200	do.	33¼
900	do. b5.	53⅝	100	C. C. and I. C.	33¾
200	do.	53	100	do.	33
500	do.	53	100	do. s3.	33¾
1600	Erie Railway	63¾	500	Pacific of Mo.	45
500	do. s10.	63			
500	do. s3.	63			
300	do. s3.	63			
400	do.	63½			

SATURDAY, May 10—P. M.

The Bank return this Afternoon shows a net gain to the Lawful Money reserves of $1,899,925. This raises the total excess over the required 25 ₩ cent. to Deposits and Circulation to $4,620,350. The gain in Gold Notes since last week is $1,583,830; the gain in Greenbacks, $1,892,600. The general line of Deposits is up $6,347,200, and the Circulation is down $40,900. The Loans have increased $3,966,800.

In the Wall-street markets, to-day, the improvement in the Bank return is more than neutralized by the Cable news from London and the Continent. There was a severe fall on the Vienna Exchange yesterday, amounting to a panic in Austrian Securities, and to-day the same feeling is said to extend to the Frankfort Bourse, where there is a large speculative interest in Austrians. The Bank in London this morning advanced the rate of Interest to 5 ₩ cent., to check the demand for Money from the Continent, where the rates of Interest have recently been advanced. This action is not to be wondered at, on the serious turn in the markets for Money and Stocks in Vienna and Frankfort, and, while the English and American Public Funds are but slightly disturbed by the change to 5 ₩ cent., there is a reported fall of 1½@2 ₩ cent. on Erie Shares.

The Gold speculators have seized upon the news of the morning to advance the price of Gold to 118@118⅛ ₩ cent., and the Bankers in the Foreign Exchanges advanced their drawing rates on London to 108½ ₩ cent. for 60 days' Bills, and 109½@109¾ ₩ cent. for Bills payable on demand. As the steamer mails had closed for the day there was not much business done at the advance, and it seems doubtful whether the demand will be large enough early in the next week to bring up the rates to the points at which it would pay the Bankers to ship Gold Coin. On the advance in Gold, the Importers are not disposed to hasten their remittances to the other side, while the same cause will bring into more active employment, as a remittance abroad, the Public Funds of the United States and the best class of our American Railroad Stocks and Bonds.

The Stock Exchange took a downward turn on the Share speculation, on the news from abroad, and while the connexion is not very apparent on easier Money here, the sellers for the fall in the market of Pacific Mail, Western Telegraph, and the New York and Western Railroads preponderated, and the general market closed at 3 o'clock P. M., (the Saturday hour for shutting up the Exchange,) lower than on Friday night. The Public Funds and the State and Railroad Bonds were generally steady. The fall in Erie shares nearly corresponded to the lower figures from London.

Money, to the Brokers, loaned at 7 ₩ cent. as the rule of the day, in some instances 7 ₩ cent. Gold Interest.

Closing Quotations—May 10.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s	115	115
U. S. 5-20s, May and Nov.	117⅝	117⅞
U. S. 5-20s, Jan. and July	120	120⅛
American Gold	117⅞	118⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	108¼	108⅜
N. Y. Central and Hudson	101⅛	100⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	110⅜	108⅞
Pacific Mail	55⅛	53
St. Paul Preferred	73⅛	73⅞
St. Paul Common	58⅜	56⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	44	43
Western Union Telegraph	87⅛	85⅞
Erie	64⅛	63
Union Pacific	32⅛	31⅞
Lake Shore	91⅛	91⅛
C., C. and Indiana Central	35⅛	33⅞
Toledo and Wabash	70	69½
Harlem	126	125
North-west	80	80

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MAY 10.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	97½	....
City 6s, new	101⅜	101½
Camden and Amboy	119½	119¾
Pennsylvania Central	44½	44⅝
Reading	116	....
Lehigh Valley	60	60½
Catawissa Preferred	45	45½
Philadelphia and Erie	25⅝	26
Northern Central	35	35½
Lehigh Navigation	42	42⅜
Lehigh Gold Loan	93¾	94

Messrs. Kountze Brothers, bankers, No. 12 Wall-street, advise us that they issue circular notes and letters of credit on the Union Bank of London, available in all parts of the world.

The following is the official report of the operations of the traffic department of the Union Pacific Railroad Company:

	March, 1873.	March, 1872.
Earnings	$708,259 53	$565,861 44
Expenses	330,800 10	366,668 67
Net earnings	$377,459 43	$199,192 77
	Jan. 1 to March 31, '73.	Jan. 1 to March 31, '72.
Earnings	$1,734,017 94	$1,373,912 61
Expenses	971,395 72	1,138,764 48
Net earnings	$762,622 22	$235,148 13

The week's imports of general merchandise have been to the specie value of $5,100,678.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Howes & Macy, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York, offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances. Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

LAWRENCE BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS, NO. 16 WALL-ST.

Deposits received, subject to check at sight, and interest allowed on daily balances. Collections made.

Statistics of the Week.

The arrests by the police during the past week were 1,768.

There were reported last week 509 deaths, 367 births, and 220 marriages; being an increase of 9 deaths, 8 marriages, and 15 births over the preceding week. There were 13 cases of small-pox and 4 deaths from that disease reported during the week.

Fire-Marshal McSpedon reports 23 fires for the week ending at noon yesterday. Estimated loss, $13,650; insurance $105,400. The causes of the several fires were as follows: Carelessness, 6; defective flues, 2; foul chimneys, 5; fat falling into fire, 1; gas-pipes, 2; gas-meter, 1; kerosene lamp, 1; overheated stove, 1; overheated furnace, 1; overheated range, 1; spontaneous combustion, 2.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

LITOLFF'S DEPOT

of the best and cheapest editions of classical and modern music has removed to No. 86 4th-av.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—NOTICE.—An election for twenty-six Governors of the Society of the New-York Hospital will be held at the office of the Hospital, No. 13 West 11th-st., near Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 20th of May, 1873. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M.

D. COLDEN MURRAY, Secretary.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 11, 1873.

The New-York Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies, one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

District-Attorney PHELPS will move before Judge BRADY, in Oyer and Terminer, to-morrow, that a day be assigned for placing TWEED once more on trial on one of the numerous indictments standing against him. Under the provisions of the new Jury law, the representatives of the people will have a chance of putting twelve men in the box who can be trusted to fairly dispose of this case. It is to be hoped that they will very narrowly scrutinize the jurors who are presented for their selection. TWEED's stolen millions place in his hands a corruption fund which will be used as unscrupulously as it was obtained, and if it should take a fortnight to find a jury of men above suspicion, the time employed in sifting various panels would not be wasted.

Our dispatches from Louisiana, this morning, indicate pretty clearly that the rebellious element in that State is not prepared for open collision with the troops of the United States. MCENERY's cohorts seem to melt away at the first gleam of Federal bayonets, and have apparently little stomach for anything more warlike than butchering half-armed crowds of negroes. Amid all this miserable conflict, it is some consolation to fall back on the reflection that there is one power, at least, which stands between Louisiana and absolute anarchy. The less necessity there is created for the exercise of this power, the better it will be for the future of the State; but it may materially conduce to the prompt restoration of order, now that it has been made very evident that there is a point where the strong arm of the National Government will be brought down with emphasis and abiding effect.

Some of the State Senators are coming to sensible conclusions concerning the constitutional amendments. Mr. D. P. WOOD does not believe in any more following of the "marching and counter-marching" of the joint committee to which the subject was referred, and thereby declares himself to be in earnest in the matter. This committee has shown a talent for delay that borders on the marvelous, and we do not wonder that the Senate is beginning to tire of it. Mr. WOODIN believes these amendments can be taken up in Committee of the Whole and disposed of in one day, and we have several times expressed the same opinion. The effort to make this subject a special order for Tuesday was not successful, but the fact that it has come to the surface at all in the Senate is encouraging. If we can only get the matter discussed in the Legislature, the members will soon become aware that they cannot afford to adjourn without taking decisive action on these amendments.

Marks of respect have been paid to the memory of Chief-Justice CHASE throughout the nation, which declare how great is the general gratitude for his services as legislator, financier, and jurist. Now that his grand life-work is accomplished, the public mind recalls with profound appreciation the labors of his early years in behalf of human liberty; no one looking yesterday on that wasted form, could fail to remember that he who was gone had served freedom faithfully and fearlessly when she could give nothing but stripes and obloquy in return. Nor could they fail to remember how he faced the storm of war without quailing, and devised a financial system that bore so well such an unprecedented strain. Nor did they forget that this man, through whose hands so many millions had passed, died comparatively poor. The expressions of public sorrow heard everywhere in the nation, are tributes to intellectual greatness, unselfish patriotism, and personal worth such as few men receive or deserve. It is fitting that one thus honored and beloved of the people, should be buried from the Capitol; the place of the last obsequies harmonizes well with the massive grandeur of his life. And it is fitting that the people should rear a monument to him who was earliest in the war on slavery, and ceased not from the contest until that deep disgrace to his country was removed forever.

Progress was reported in the Senate, yesterday, on the bill to authorize the Drawing-room Car Company to make contracts with the Brooklyn railroads for the lease of cars. There is some force in the objection of Senator LEWIS to this measure, that it is intended to secure an additional five cents fare, as the ordinary cars would soon become unfit to ride in, and everybody would be forced into the others, and that given to Brooklyn they would be speedily forced upon this City. Unless the bill is properly guarded to prevent this result in one respect, it should be allowed to stop where it is on its road into the statute-book. On some of our roads, and especially the Third-avenue, it would not be practicable to greatly increase the number of cars run, and, of course, some of those new on the road would be withdrawn, to make room for the better class and higher-priced cars. If the accommodations furnished those desiring to use the ordinary cars were not diminished, there would be no objection to giving extra privileges to those who choose to pay for them. If the friends of this measure can present a bill of this kind, it will meet with general approval.

The City Prison Question.

Now that the bill to provide a new City Prison has become a law, there should be no unnecessary delay in carrying out its directions. The fact that the Tombs is wholly inadequate for the purpose to which it is devoted, and that it is totally unfitted in a sanitary sense for the detention of human beings, are points about which there is no dispute. It has long been condemned as a libel upon the civilization of the City, and every day that it is used as a prison is a disgrace to the community. It is certain, therefore, that public opinion requires that it shall be speedily abandoned, and that the City be furnished with a prison equal to the demands upon it, and provided with all the sanitary appliances requisite for the healthful housing of the inmates.

But in securing this great benefit, the public will expect that it shall be done with as little expense as possible. The law allows the Commissioners a large discretion, which they must use with great prudence, if they hope their acts to meet with public approval. We do not believe there is any desire upon the part of the great body of the people that a site shall be purchased if one suitable to the purpose can be found among the present possessions of the City. There must necessarily be more or less of corruption in the purchase of real estate by the City, no matter how pure the officials consummating it may be, or how honestly and earnestly they may strive against everything improper. Nor will the erection of entirely new buildings be justified by public opinion, unless it shall be found, after a careful consideration of all the circumstances, that the City has none which might be altered and adapted to this new use at much less expense. If the Commissioners, under this new law, should purchase a site and erect entirely new buildings, the cost of this enterprise would be over a million of dollars, and, before any such expenditure is incurred, it should be absolutely certain that it is unavoidable.

Fortunately for the City, it is perfectly plain that this expense is wholly unnecessary. Dr. STEPHEN SMITH, whose invaluable services as a Health Commissioner has caused his reappointment by Mayor HAVEMEYER, has declared that the Bellevue Hospital buildings can be altered at a very moderate cost to accommodate, not only the prison, but the various courts dealing with criminals. The advantages of this project are numerous and obvious. The site is ample, and in the proper location, where access to the institutions on Blackwell's Island is easy. The buildings are large and massive, easily changed to the new purpose, and with the surrounding grounds afford such space that the City prison could be organized with workshops on the plan of the Albany Penitentiary, and the prisoners made to yield a revenue to the City. By removing to this place all the criminal courts and the offices of the District-Attorney, the greater portion of the brown-stone building in City Hall Park would be vacated, thus giving full accommodations in it for the Departments of Parks and Docks, resulting in a saving of a large amount annually in rents.

One of the first acts of the new Department of Charities and Correction should be to abandon Bellevue as an hospital. Medical experience is against large hospitals, and the record of mortality at Bellevue is such that the City cannot persist much longer in using it for its present purpose. But while as an hospital it is in the highest degree unhealthful, as a prison it could be made the reverse. The site is salubrious, and the dismantling of the buildings to fit them for their new use would remove the hospital poisons, which, however, would soon return should the vast edifice be again crowded with patients suffering from all sorts of diseases. But once thoroughly eradicated, and the building devoted to other purposes, these poisons would not be again present. It is certain in any event that the City must shortly resort to the more enlightened system of small reception hospitals in various parts of the City, with one for convalescents on one of the islands. The expense of this change would be comparatively slight, and its benefits incalculable.

As action will doubtless be speedily taken under the new law, there should be some decided expression of public opinion as to what should be done. We are convinced that upon full investigation of all the facts the great majority of our citizens would be heartily in favor of the project to which we again call attention. The sale of the Tombs property would realize a sum much more than sufficient to provide a new prison at Bellevue, and the City would thus really make a pecuniary profit in the change. This fact, taken in connection with the other palpable advantages of the scheme, should cause a decision in its favor.

The "Polaris" Expedition.

The news which appeared in THE TIMES of Saturday, of the death of Capt. HALL, the probable loss of the *Polaris*, and the breaking up of the American Polar expedition, adds another to the long list of Arctic failures. The story of the little band rescued by the *Tigress* is a strange one, and needs further explanation before its statements can be fully understood. We have, however, the consolation of knowing that whatever may be the fate of Capt. BUDDINGTON and his thirteen men, who were last seen on board the leaky and drifting *Polaris*, nineteen of Capt. HALL's company have safely survived their perilous voyage.

Of course, the brief story flashed over the cable from St. Johns will be supplemented by later and more complete accounts. The abandonment of Capt. TYSON and his comrades by the *Polaris* is as yet difficult to interpret. Capt. TYSON and eighteen men had landed on the ice to which the steamer was moored. Soon after the ship broke adrift, leaving them on the ice. So far the account is coherent and intelligible. But the *Polaris*, although she was afterward seen under steam and sail, appears to have made no effort to rescue the men on the ice. The theory that they were willfully abandoned is wholly untenable, for men brave enough to face an Arctic Winter were incapable of such inhumanity. We are, therefore, forced to believe that the ship had been so injured that she was in imminent danger of sinking, and that her commander was compelled to make with the utmost haste for an available landing-place. This theory does not give us much reason to hope for the safety of the *Polaris* or her company; but since Capt. TYSON and his men survived a voyage of months in duration on a floating ice-floe, it would be premature to despair of the final rescue of the remainder of the expedition. A vessel, however, should be sent in search of them without delay. When last seen, the *Polaris* was in latitude 72° 35', near the east shore of Northumberland Island—a point which can probably be reached without much difficulty during the coming Summer.

The statement of Capt. TYSON, in which it is mentioned that Capt. HALL reached latitude 82° 16' by a sledge expedition, has been erroneously interpreted as fixing the extreme northern point reached by any of the crew of the *Polaris*. That this is a mistake appears from the subsequent statement that a sledge expedition, doubtless a separate affair from that undertaken by Capt. HALL personally, crossed KANE's "Open Sea," and demonstrated that it was merely a strait, not more than ten miles wide. MORTON, the discoverer of the "Open Sea," reached its southern shore in latitude 82° 27'. It is thus clear that the men who crossed it must have reached a point at least ten miles further north, or, in other words, penetrated beyond latitude 82° 16', HALL's highest point.

The existence of a Polar sea is still left unsettled. From the other side of KANE's so-called sea "there was an appearance of open water to the north," says Capt. TYSON. Thus the Polar Sea, if it exists, must be sought still further toward the pole. Whether it is worth while to risk the lives of brave men in following what may be but a fleeting mirage, is a question which the death of Capt. HALL and the sufferings of his gallant companions will incline most people to answer in the negative.

Austria—Its Past and Present.

Many of the visitors at Vienna this season will, no doubt, be led to consider what are the peculiar elements which go to make up the Austrian Empire, and what are its chances for a long endurance.

The most prominent characteristic of the Empire, in the past, has been its "staying" power. In the sharp struggles of European history it has repeatedly been down, but always rose again, after the contest, with an apparently fresh vigor. Under the first NAPOLEON, Austria was at his feet, beaten and broken, but she appeared again in the final overthrow of France, and had the principal share in dictating the terms of peace for Europe. She was prostrated and torn again in the Hungarian revolution, and at one period the Magyars seemed likely to capture Vienna. But again, with the help of Russia, the Imperial Government recovered its former position. Now came the yet greater dangers of bankruptcy, and the Austrian currency reached a depth which was only paralleled by ours in the war of the rebellion, while the country had not a fractional part of the resources of the United States. From this abyss she was preserved.

Again, under the second NAPOLEON Austria was beaten, and lost her fairest provinces in Italy. Still, however, she maintained an unbroken front in Europe. She was felt to be the head of Germany, and for many years the policy of Prussia had been one of subjection and yielding to her. Before the great war with Prussia occurred, few military men believed that there was an army in Germany that could stand before the imperial forces. Only those who knew the Empire within knew its weakness and hollowness. Its defect lay in the fact that it did not rest upon the affections of the people. It had succeeded in acting a grand part by playing off the divisions of one portion of the Empire against the other. It had lived by its own internal jealousies. The disaffection of the Hungarians had been counterbalanced by the hatred of the Slavonian and Wallach to the Magyar, and by the jealousy of the Czech of them all. The soldiers of one race were put on guard over the people of another. The only really loyal population to the Kaiser were the Germans in Vienna and the mountaineers of the Tyrol. Such a balancing of forces, such an empire of repression, could not evidently be enduring. There was no moral power at the base of it. The Empire enjoyed neither liberty nor harmony nor prosperity. At the first touch of the Prussian bayonet it collapsed. The Austrians were not so much defeated by the superior strategy and weapons of the Prussians as by their own dissensions.

Still, here again the Empire justified its old reputation for good luck. The defeat of Sadowa, which seemed to leave it ruined and lifeless, was, in fact, the beginning of a new life. The present political condition of Austria dates from that crushing disaster, and we shall only re-echo the opinion of every intelligent observer this Summer who studies public affairs in Vienna, when we say that Austria has not been stronger since the days of METTERNICH than she is to-day. The great disaster of Königgrätz was followed in due time by the re-formation of the Empire. In 1867 the great act of union with Hungary was consummated. Austria is in fact an Empire led by Hungary. That intelligent, active, and chivalrous people supply the principal portion of the men and the means for the government, while Hungarian statesmen guide the imperial councils. The most disaffected portion of the Empire has become the most loyal. But it is a loyalty founded on reason and interest. It is not the Middle-age enthusiasm, *pro nostro Rege moriamur*; but rather the readiness to die for liberty and law. It is a content with a government where the people make the laws and choose the rulers.

The great credit for this happy result is especially to be given to the eminent Hungarian statesman, DEAK—one of the most high-minded and skillful managers of men and affairs in this generation. Still, praise must also be awarded to the young Emperor, that he had the wisdom prudently to accept the situation. With these changes have come representative government for the whole Empire, liberty of the Press even to license, liberty of person, reform in education, reform in law, greater freedom of trade, industrial progress, rapidly-increasing wealth, and all that makes this great exhibition at once possible and attractive. For the moment, Austria stands firm and strong—the Government based on the people and supported by the people. How long it will thus stand no prophet will venture to predict. Elements of convulsion and danger are ever within it, and no one can say when they may break forth.

Romance and Reality.

"The whirligig of time brings about its revenges," and, in a country like this, the revenge sometimes comes very swiftly. Something happened, the other day, in a great Atlantic city, which, omitting place and names, as the dénouement of a romantic drama in real life, is worth telling, both for its interest and its moral. Fiction, in the form of novel or play, often copies truth, but in this case truth has followed fiction. In other words, what has occurred is the exact reproduction of a drama which, for vigor, beauty of diction, and pathetic interest, deserves to be better known than it is. We refer to the *Patrician's Daughter*, written, we believe, by WESTLAND MARSTON. The powerful lesson enforced by the play has now found its literal prototype in reality.

Some six or seven years ago, by one of the current accidents of social intercourse, there came together, and got interested in each other, in the city we speak of, a young man and a young woman. The man was educated, in professional life, of good social rank, and generally esteemed of more than average ability. Those who thought best of him believed he was sure, sooner or later, to do great things. In the meantime, he had the misfortune to be poor. The young woman was the daughter of a rich manufacturer. She had been brought up to attach at least its proper value to money, and, in fact, to attach too much credit to its possession. She had too much innate refinement to be purse-proud; but living always with those who, possibly for lack of anything better, pique themselves on their possessions, is not likely to have a wholesome effect on impressionable youth. Be this as it may, an affection sprang up between these two people, avowed in time on both sides, cemented by every reciprocal pledge of fidelity. The matter became known, after a space, to the lady's family, and then began the peculiar phase of the story that has now reached its climax. An explanation having become necessary, the lover was confronted with the statement from his perfidious adored one that he had totally misconceived her feelings and intentions. There was much talk, but this was the gist and end of it. The invention was as palpable as its purpose. Astonished as was the poor fellow, he was equally helpless. Either the girl's own pride, or the stress of family influence, had led her to adopt a course which, however painful or however wicked, presented the advantage of admitting absolutely of no appeal. Bewildered, humiliated, and stricken to the heart, the suitor accepted the situation like a brave, if also like a sensitive man. Adieux were exchanged in the guise of friendliness, but when the discarded admirer went away he made up his mind that he had gone away forever. The play and the reality are in precise accord here, and they continue wonderfully so to the end.

Years rolled by, and the affluent manufacturer, who had thought himself far and away beyond the caprice of fortune, by a series of unlucky chances became slightly embarrassed. Tight money markets, the failure of correspondents, the encroachments of competitors, a reduced demand in his special trade, each or all, increased this embarrassment, until at last, in advanced age, and living in a most expensive manner, he found himself on the brink of failure and ruin. Pending this, the "whirligig of time" had been at work in good earnest. The man who had been so dextrously—or shamelessly—cozened out of his bride, partly by the force of his natural genius, partly by good fortune, had risen to wealth and power. By one of those strange chances which it is the fashion to say happen only on the stage, or in sensation romance, but which do in sooth often come to pass in real life, the key, so to speak, to the manufacturer's position fell into this gentlemen's hands. Notes to a large amount made by the former Crœsus, potential influence with the corporations and individuals with whom his affairs were most blended, were at the control of the lover of five years ago. By a natural process again, it fell out that the old position was resumed, but this time under happier auspices. It was natural that the old gentleman should be willing to espy and use a practical method of escape from his difficulties. It was natural that the younger man should hail with joy the chance to recover his lost love. An engagement was soon made, then, on terms easy to imagine, and this time without any lying or equivocation. The relative situations had changed, and there was room both for a happy revival of the past and politic silence concerning it. In this, too, the presented himself, and then, in presence of the bride's family and friends, came the climax. It is not to be justified, and yet none can say it was not a righteous retribution. To be brief, the bridegroom, on the drama and the reality are in the same exact accord as up to the catastrophe.

On the morning of the day fixed for the wedding, and at an hour fixed for signing necessary papers, the bridegroom expectant assemblage of the persons named, proceeded calmly to tell the whole story of his relations with the young lady and her family. Having recited the nature of his provocation, he wound up by announcing that of his revenge. This consisted in his utter refusal ever to wed the woman he once had loved, and to whom he had thus been for a second time affianced. The indignation and excitement that followed need not be described. The act was cruel, perhaps unmanly; but surely it was not entirely without palliation, and it must be remembered that for years the iron had been cutting into the perpetrator's soul. In the play, the girl, who, throughout everything, tenderly loves the man whom she once betrayed, and so taught to betray herself, marries him, after all, when she is just dying of a broken heart. In the drama of real life, the action has proceeded only as far as we have related it.

The Quaker Corsair.

Man is the only animal who declines to submit to the decrees of nature. There are land animals and aquatic animals, but each is content to remain in that category in which nature has placed him. The cat, for example, though he can swim upon compulsion, never dreams of striving to acquire amphibious habits. There is not a cat in existence who would not resent with ruffled and indignant tail the suggestion that he should abandon the pursuit of the humble land rat, and plow the broad mill-pond in pursuit of the aquatic muskrat. How different is the uneasy ambition and envious unrest of man. Especially is this true of the Philadelphian. Although nature has made him not merely a land, but even an inland person, the chief object of his existence is to be recognized as a modern sea-king, owning fleets of iron steam-ships, and luring to his sequestered city the commerce of the world.

The recent launching of a real Philadelphia steam-ship, on real, though brackish, water, forcibly reminds one of this singular ambition of the Philadelphian. Once before he has witnessed with drab-colored joy, and much waving of enthusiastic broad-brimmed hats, the establishment of a line of steam-ships from Philadelphia to Liverpool. It is true that the steamers soon ceased to visit Philadelphia, and have ever since made New-York their western port. There was a reluctance on the part of English merchants to ship goods in vessels that, in order to reach their destination, were compelled to make a long and dangerous voyage upon a river full of sandbanks, and blockaded during six months of the year with heavy ice. For the same reason passengers from Liverpool declined to embark in Philadelphia bound steamers, and even the native Philadelphian, though public sentiment compelled him when setting out for Europe to sail from Philadelphia, was certain to make a pretense of business in New-York, in order to return home in a New-York steam-ship. Of course a line of Philadelphia steamers could not long be kept in operation without either freight or passengers, and so the original Philadelphia line cruelly disappointed its Philadelphian admirers by withdrawing its ships from that inland city.

That faithless line was, however, owned by Englishmen. The new line consists of ships built and owned in Philadelphia. It is for this reason that the Philadelphian places implicit faith in its permanence, and feels justified in assuming the deportment of a respectable corsair of Quaker proclivities. He walks down Chestnut-street with a rolling gait, carefully copied from the sailor of the theatrical stage. He dresses his youthful son and heir in wide drab trowsers and a drab sou-wester. He greets the visitor to his city with an invitation to "come aboard one of our steam-ships," and in his conversation affects the use of nautical terms and a familiarity with the weather. Even the car-conductor remarks to the passenger on the platform that the "glass is going down," and that he fancies "it will come on to blow a living gale from the nor-west," while the policeman from whom the stranger inquires the way to the nearest hotel advises him to "stand to the westward till he fetches a barber's-buoy," and to then "put his helm to port and run up the channel under the archway." Photographs of the lately-launched steam-ship, profusely decorated with flags, and crowded with people hired to represent emigrants and cabin passengers, decorate all the shop-windows; and life-preservers, harpoons and cod-lines are purchased in enormous quantities by the average Philadelphian as among the necessaries with which every man should provide himself who proposes to undertake a sea voyage.

It is sad to think that all these earnest efforts to transform Philadelphia into a sea-port are destined to be in vain. Steamers may, indeed, be built in Philadelphia, but New-York will enjoy the benefit thereof. After a few protracted and profitless voyages, they will abandon the Delaware and seek the safe harbor of the Metropolis. And then, with what sinkings of heart will the Philadelphian conceal his harpoon and life-preservers in his garret, lay aside forever his wide trowsers and sou-wester, and forget the nautical dialect which he is now so laboriously learning. Would that he would also lay aside at the same time his mad and hopeless ambition to transform his peaceful riparian town into a bustling maritime city.

The New-York Central Railroad Company to Pay $400,000 Tax Under Protest.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 10.—S. T. Fairchild, attorney for the New-York Central Railroad Company, announces that on Tuesday next the Company will pay over to United States Collector Bailey the $400,000 tax claimed by the Government. The payment will be made under protest, and proceedings will at once be instituted to recover it.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE WEEK.

If the week just closed has not been an eventful one, that beginning with to-day is at least more promising. To-night, there will be a concert at Liederkranz Hall. To-morrow afternoon, the first of Mr. Rubinstein's seven piano recitals will occur at Steinway Hall. Reference has already been made to the importance of these entertainments; selections from the works of John Sebastian and Philip Emmanuel Bach, Handel, Haydn, Scarlatti, and Mozart are to be interpreted in the earliest sitting. Tuesday evening Miss Antoinette Sterling will profit by a complimentary concert at Irving Hall. Miss Sterling has a large circle of admirers, and her efforts and those of Miss Henrietta Beebe, Miss Matilda Toedt, and the "English Glee Club" will, we trust, delight a large audience. Wednesday, the second of the Rubinstein recitals may be attended, and we may as well note at once that the third and fourth are to take place, respectively, Friday and Saturday. Wednesday evening Mr. Theodore Thomas will open the season at the Central Park Garden; of the first concert we shall have more to say hereafter. And, finally, on Friday night, Mme. Louise Liebhart is to have a benefit at Steinway Hall; she will have the co-operation, we are glad to see, of Mr. Rubinstein, Miss Mehlig, Mlles. Canissa and Draedil, M. Sauret, and Mr. Millard.

THE CHURCH MUSIC ASSOCIATION.

The Church Music Association gave their third concert at Steinway Hall on Thursday evening. The three numbers of which the programme consisted were performed in chronological order. First, an ever-welcome symphony of Haydn, then the Mass in G, by Weber, and lastly Mendelssohn's Walpurgis Night. This cantata appears to be the stormy petrel of the concert-room. It was performed for the first time on an evening so tempestuous that few persons cared to venture forth, and its repetition on Thursday night was, considering the advanced season, remarkably unfortunate as to weather. The music, however, "went" to a charm, and, thanks to Mr. Horsley and the Church Music Association, another short, intelligible, and most delightfully-characteristic work is added to those we may hope occasionally to hear. The quaint, tripping chorus "Disperse, disperse ye gallant men" naturally attracts the first attention, and claims the inevitable encore from a general audience; but further acquaintance develops new beauties, and the lovers of Mendelssohn set this cantata only next to the "Midsummer Night's Dream." Its *diablerie* is delicious—full of surprises, weird, grotesque, yet never losing hold of that thread which throughout his life held Mendelssohn to the service of the beautiful. The hall was completely and elegantly filled, and the lovely solo for violoncello, exquisitely played by Mr. Bergner, was encored, as was also the "Benedictus" in the Mass. How much soever we may feel obliged to defer to Boston in the matter of chorus-singing, we have little to desire in the finish of our quartets. Mme. Gulager, Miss Antonia Henne, Mr. Leggatt, and Mr. Remmertz acquitted themselves with their usual felicity. The Mass, beautiful as it is, contains passages of which the effect is in nowise heightened by the excessive demands made on the singers' breath. These, however, were always responded to with fidelity and smoothness. In the Walpurgis Night Mr. Remmertz had full opportunity for the display of his stupendous voice, and gave great effect to the music of the heathen priest.

Dramatic.

PROMISE OF THE WEEK.

The single incident of moment to be looked for to-morrow is to occur at Booth's Theatre. Monday, "Amy Robsart" will be produced at that house, with Miss Neilson as the heroine, and Mr. Francis Bangs as *Leicester*. "Amy Robsart" was performed at Drury Lane Theatre, in London, for upward of 100 nights, Miss Neilson, for whom Mr. Halliday wrote the play, then sustaining the titular rôle. We have reason to believe that no pains have been spared to make the career of the piece at Booth's equally lengthened: the stage-attire of "Amy Robsart" is to be quite new and as gorgeous as can be desired; the original music, by Mr. W. C. Levey, of Drury Lane, is to accompany the story; and the personnel of the house has been vastly increased, with a view to rendering the pageants as imposing and animated as possible....On the afternoon of Thursday, Mr. J. A. Zimmerman, the treasurer of Niblo's Theatre, will benefit in accordance with an annual custom, by a special performance at that house. The artists whose names follow have proffered their services to the *bénéficiaire*, whose representation, under the circumstances, can hardly fail to be attractive. Mr. Zimmerman has been tendered the aid of Miss Lulu, Mlle. Amelia Pitteri, Miss Laura Joyce, Messrs. E. Lamb, Welsh Edwards, Claude Burroughs, and W. H. Montgomery; "Oofty Gooft," Miss Jennie Yeamans, M. and Mme. Martens, Mr. Maffitt, Messrs. Maffitt and Barthelomew, "Ling Look," M. Carron and sons, Mrs. Ellen Morant, and Messrs. Bowen, Schoolcraft, Lang and Coes. The present week's evening performances at Wood's Museum are for the benefit of the company. To-morrow Miss Gussie de Forrest is to profit by the entertainment; Tuesday, Misses Howitt and Grattan are to be the *bénéficiaires*; Wednesday, Mr. T. W. Keene appeals to his friends, and Thursday, Messrs. Wallace and Connor will look to their admirers. The afternoon and evening representations of Friday are set apart for the benefit of Mr. W. A. Lilliendahl, the industrious and efficient Superintendent of the museum; Mr. Dominick Murray is then to act. There will be a change of bill at Wood's, nightly; to-day, Mr. Hernandez Foster appears in "Jack Harkaway."....The "Bill of the Play," the official organ of the Fifth-avenue Theatre, makes the reference we reprint to a new piece now being rehearsed for speedy representation: "A very remarkable play," it says, "is to be produced at the end of this month at the Fifth-avenue Theatre. It is nothing less than the new emotional comedy which was in preparation at the old theatre at the moment it was burned. In the shape in which it then stood, four acts of this play were by Dr. Mosenthal, of Vienna, and one entirely new act by Mr. Daly. Singular as it may read, the only manuscript saved from the fire of that eventful New-Year's Day was the portion of this drama which Dr. Mosenthal had furnished, while, as if to add to the disasters of the manager, another severer one to the author, the whole of Mr. Daly's work was destroyed. Since then the crowd of work between his two theatres left Mr. Daly but little time—even if he had had heart—to reproduce his lost manuscripts. At length, however, the play is again completed, and this time wholly rewritten from first to last, with an entirely original last act. The play is in every way a peculiar one, and is undoubtedly destined to fix public attention by its most marked character."

BENEFIT OF MISS LINDA DIETZ.

On Wednesday evening next a benefit will be taken at the Fifth-avenue Theatre by Miss Linda Dietz. The young lady hitherto has never placed her name before the public in such a way, and we hope her professional merits and her modesty will receive on the occasion full recognition. Miss Dietz has labored assiduously these two years past to fulfill her duties to the public and to her manager while gaining strength in her difficult profession. Always careful, ladylike, and correct, she has gained steadily on the good-will of her public, who are less slow than is sometimes supposed to appreciate delicate and refined talent as contrasted with that of a more vivid or striking order. The improvement of Miss Dietz has been steady and unmistakable, and the patrons of the Fifth Avenue will honor themselves as well as her by giving generous attention to the present announcement.

Home Notes.

The Cincinnati papers report the complete success of the Musical Festival in that city....Mr. Booth was last week in Detroit....Mlle. Aimée and her troupe were at Wilmington, Del. ....Italian opera performances occurred at McVicker's Theatre in Chicago....Mr. P. S. Gilmore is arranging a jubilee concert to occur in Chicago in June....English opera representations took place last week in Albany....A performance for the benefit of Mr. [illegible] [illegible]ericks, of the Philadelphia Academy of Music, occurred on Wednesday. Miss Cushman acted in "Guy Mannering," and Mme. Janauschek in the fourth act of "Deborah." The receipts exceeded $3,000....Mr. Stuart Robson was last week at the St. Louis Olympic....M. Placide Canonge leaves for Europe, to organize a French opera troupe for New-Orleans, on or about June 1....Mr. J. [illegible] Mortimer was last week at the Chicago Academy of Music....Mr. Edwin Adams was in Milwaukee....Mr. Frank Mayo was in Rochester....The Vokes Family were at the Arch-street Theatre, in Philadelphia....The Boston *Journal*, of May 6, thus deals with the production by Miss Carlotta Leclercq, at the Globe Theatre, of Mr. Collins' new piece: "The play of 'The New Magdalen,' dramatized for Miss Carlotta Leclercq by Mr. Wilkie Collins from his unfinished story of the same title, and produced at the Globe last night for the first time on any stage, is a welcome addition to modern stage literature, and one which will be all the more welcome in the hands of the graceful and gifted actress for whom the author has performed the service. The play met deserved favor last night from a large audience, who showed their interest in the production by remaining to the end in spite of the extreme length of the performance. Its length is, in fact, the main objection which can be urged to the play, though much of the delay last evening, it should be added, was attributable to the unnecessarily long intermissions. The story of 'The New Magdalen,' or, at least, so much of it as has yet appeared, must be familiar to many of our readers. We have the author's own word for it, however, that the latter portions of the play present scenes and effects which have been purposely altered and varied in the novel, and in communicating this fact to Miss Leclercq, Mr. Collins [illegible] [illegible] upon the ground that he has thereby thwarted any attempt of others to dramatize the complete story. The piece is in a prologue and three acts. The prologue is laid in the French cottage on the German frontier, and details the meeting of *Mercy Merrick* and *Grace Roseberry*, the supposed death of the latter, the assumption by the former of *Grace Roseberry's* character, and the resuscitation by the German surgeon of the wounded and supposed dead woman. Therein the novel itself is closely adhered to—too closely, it seems, for, shocking as the incidents naturally are, they are made all the more so, almost revolting, in truth, by the realism of a surgical operation performed on the stage. The introduction of surgical instruments for the purpose of patching up a shattered skull, and the actual entrance upon the horrid work by the supposed surgeon, is an unpleasant and blood-curdling sensation, in comparison with which the pulling of a few teeth or the setting of a broken limb would seem cheerful and really hilarious. This is the only part of the play which is likely to shock even the most sensitive communities, and the fine acting and capital 'make-up' of Mr. Leslie Allen as *Weisel*, the German surgeon, goes far to mitigate even this brief episode. The first act of the drama follows *Mercy Merrick* to England four months later than the incidents which transpire in the prologue, and this and the two subsequent acts detail the establishment of *Mercy* in *Grace's* place, the engagement of the impostor and *Horace Holmcroft*, the return of the young prelate, *Julian Gray*, the appearance of the real *Grace Roseberry*, and the [illegible] yet triumph of *Mercy Merrick*. Mr. Collins has constructed all three acts very skillfully. In the dénouement *Mercy Merrick* becomes the affianced wife of *Julian Gray*, who resolutely answers all the taunts *Grace Roseberry* and all the dignified objections *Lady Janet Roy*, his aunt, see fit to bring to bear against his determination. Of her own free will she places *Grace Roseberry* in the full possession of her name and position, although the latter acts with vindictive hatred toward her. The scenes where *Grace* confronts the usurper at the close of the first act, and where the latter defends *Grace* and prevents her from being dragged off to a mad-house as an insane woman, are very powerful and exciting. They are the strongest situations in the play, and the latter forms almost an anticlimax, since it foreshadows *Mercy Merrick's* true designs, although the incidents of the last act, with the struggle between love and duty which animates the breast of the poor wretched woman, carry the interest of the auditor to the end. Miss Leclercq's performance cannot be too strongly commended. It was a brilliant and finished effort, elaborated to a fine degree, yet natural and effective in everything. It was such an effort as a refined, intelligent, and painstaking actress might be expected to make."....H. L. Vance, a member of the stock company of the Indianapolis Academy of Music, last week assaulted and fired on J. C. Harding, editor of the *Sunday Herald*.

Foreign Affairs.

The London Press deals with the début of three artists, whom Mr. Strakosch's Fall and Winter season of Italian opera is to introduce to American audiences. The *Daily News*, of April 28, speaks of M. Maurel, who has just appeared at the Royal Italian Opera, as follows: "On Monday night another of the recent accessions to Mr. Gye's Company was brought forward in the person of M. Maurel, who made his début as *Renato* in 'Un Ballo in Maschera;' and met with much and deserved success. The new baritone has a voice of very agreeable quality, and of more real power than many organs that apparently exceed it in quantity. It is capable both of sympathetic expression and the suavities of the cantabile style, while yet being competent to the requirements of passionate declamation. The favorable impression produced by M. Maurel was at once manifested by the marked applause which followed the delivery of his opening scena, including the andante movement, "Alla vita che t'arride," the phrasing of which was throughout excellent. The position thus early achieved by the singer was maintained during the opera, his performance in the more dramatic situations of the fourth act, especially in the scene in which *Amelia* implores the forgiveness of *Renato*, having disclosed much dramatic power, free from effort or exaggeration. M. Maurel's refined delivery of the aria, 'Eri tu che macchiavi,' was received with great applause, culminating in an encore. There can be little doubt that this artist will prove a valuable accession to Mr. Gye's establishment." The *Daily News* further speaks of the appearance of Signor Del Puente and of Mlle. Ostava Torriani. The critic, writing of Her Majesty's Opera, says: "The first two of the four performances of the past week consisted of 'Lucrezia Borgia' on Monday—cast as on the opening night—and 'Rigoletto' on Tuesday. Here, as at the other house, new singers are numerously and rapidly appearing. The occasion last referred to brought forward three more of the artists whom Mr. Mapleson introduces this year for the first time to the English public. As *Gilda*, Mlle. Ostava Torriani proved the possession of a light and flexible soprano voice, of better quality and greater power in the upper than its lower range. She has good stage experience, which, together with her vocal merits, were most successfully displayed in the great duet with *Rigoletto*, in which *Gilda* relates to her father the perfidy of which she has been the innocent victim. In her preceding aria, 'Caro nome,' although not encored—her singing called forth much applause, elicited chiefly by the display of some effective staccato passages, and a good and rapid shake. Signor Del Puente made a very marked impression by his performance of the title character—that of the unhappy *Court Jester*, whose wrongs are made the vehicle of such bitter, implied satire on Court tyranny in Victor Hugo's drama "Le Roi s'amuse." Signor Del Puente has a baritone voice of good quality, and sufficient power for most dramatic requirements. His intonation and phrasing denote much cultivation—and when it is stated that he adds to these merits exceptional qualities as an actor, it may be truly inferred that Mr. Mapleson's company has acquired a valuable addition. The most arduous scene for the representative of *Rigoletto* is that where the distracted father traces his daughter to the palace of the Duke, and alternately demands and implores her restitution amid the scoffs and jeers of the surrounding courtiers. The mingled and contrasted passions of fury, despair, and grief; the occasional forced simulation of the grotesqueries of his office, and the relapse into agonized supplication, were all admirably realized, with rare truth and a skillful avoidance of that crude exaggeration to which the situation may easily lead an inferior actor. Signor Del Puente had previously gained general recognition as a dramatic singer of exceptional merit, and was recalled after the climax of the 'Malediction' at the end of the first act. The effect, however, produced in the more important scene just referred to called forth a still stronger demonstration, which was renewed at the end of the opera."

THE LOUISIANA WAR.

United States Troops in Possession of the Insurrectionary Districts—The Rioters to be Indicted.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 10.—The latest advices from the insurrectionary districts are to the effect that 200 United States troops have arrived at St. Martinsville, and are now in quiet possession of that place.

De Blanc's rebel forces have disbanded and surrendered to the United States authorities, and the citizens generally are submitting to Gov. Kellogg's officials in all the district which has been the scene of the recent disturbances.

The prisoners now held by the United States Marshal will be tried before a Commissioner next week.

In the Grant Parish case, the Grand Jury of the United States District Court to-day brought in a large number of indictments against parties concerned in the recent horrible outrages in that vicinity, and they will probably be brought to trial early in the coming week.

The Grand Jury of this parish has ordered the prosecution of the rioters who stole the guns last Monday.

The political troubles have given a severe shock to business operations in this city, and honest men of all shades of political opinion are praying earnestly for the restoration of order throughout the State.

United States Troops at St. Martinsville—The Troubles at an End.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NEW-IBERIA, May 10.—Fifty Metropolitan cavalry, under Cooney, arrived here last night and left at about 8 o'clock this morning for St. Martinsville. They report having had no difficulty on their way, and that the man who reported a skirmish sixteen miles above Brashear was a deserter. Two hundred United States troops arrived here at 12 o'clock to-day, and proceeded to St. Martinsville by the steamer Iberia. Gen. Badger has scouts through the country trying to ascertain the whereabouts of Col. De Blanc, whose movements so far are unknown. It is reported here this morning that reinforcements were coming to Col. De Blanc from St. Landry. Col. De Blanc has evidently intended from the first to maintain a resistance to the Kellogg Government, and did not desire the shedding of blood.

The whole affair is virtually over, with the exception of what action may be taken by the United States troops and Marshals.

Orders from the Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The following dispatch was sent hence to-day:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, May 10, 1873.

To Col. Wm. H. Emory, Commanding the Department of the Gulf, Louisiana:

If the United States Marshal finds it necessary in the execution of his process to take possession of boats or other means of transportation, and asks assistance from you, or directs the troops which are already ordered, as part of his posse to assist him in said seizure for that purpose, all necessary assistance will be given him in taking and maintaining possession and using the same. (Signed.) GEO. M. ROBESON, Acting Secretary of War.

No Demands for Assistance from Gov. Kellogg.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The President, in conversation this afternoon, on being asked whether Gov. Kellogg had yet made a formal application to him to interpose in accordance with the provision in the Constitution, to protect the State of Louisiana from domestic violence, remarked that the Governor had not done so, and that in a dispatch received from him last night, he intimated that the prospect was that the present trouble would pass away.

THE GOODRICH MURDER.

The Mystery Revived—Another Arrest Made by the Police.

The mystery surrounding the murder of Charles Goodrich, which had ceased to be a subject of daily interest from the probability of never being satisfactorily solved, was yesterday revived by the arrest, in New-York, of James Tighe, alias "Pop" Tighe, on suspicion of being either an accessory to the crime or in possession of very important information regarding the actual criminals. Tighe was arrested in New-York, at a late hour on Friday night, and was conveyed to Brooklyn and lodged in the First Precinct station-house to await examination. On the day preceding the commencement of the inquest, Detective Vidatto received the following telegram:

COLD SPRING, N. Y.

To Detective Vidatto, care of Chief Campbell, Police Head-quarters, Brooklyn:

Arrest James Tighe, alias "Pop" Tighe. He belongs to the Sixteenth-street gang in New-York, and is concerned in the Goodrich murder. He has Goodrich's watch, and when he is arrested I will show up. Detective Noble, of New-York, will aid you.

(Signed,) H. T.

This telegram was immediately shown Chief Campbell, who set about making inquiries as to Tighe. He found Tighe was a member of the Sixteenth-street gang, whose head-quarters were in a basement at the corner of Sixteenth-street and Eighth-avenue. Detective Noble being now off the force, Sergt. Murray, of the Fifteenth Precinct, New-York, was conferred with, and requested to arrest Tighe, whom he knew well. Tighe had learned, however, that he was wanted, and accordingly changed his head-quarters to Philadelphia before Sergt. Murray could find him. His name had almost been forgotten in connection with the case, when about two weeks ago the Brooklyn police received a dispatch from the New-York Hotel, signed "H. T.," and again advising his arrest. Sergt. Murray again set out to look for him, and at 9½ o'clock on Friday night found Tighe in Sixteenth-street, near Eighth-avenue. When informed that he was wanted, he said: "If it is in connection with that Goodrich affair, it's no use, as I know nothing about it, Sergeant." He was taken into custody, however, and lodged in the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house. The Brooklyn police were notified at a later hour, and early yesterday morning Tighe was taken to Brooklyn and confined in the First Precinct Station-house, where he now remains.

He will be interrogated by the authorities to-morrow, and will probably be among the witnesses at the inquest. He denies all knowledge of the crime, and the statement, which was circulated yesterday, that Goodrich's watch had been found in his possession is entirely unfounded. Tighe is about twenty-eight years of age, and has for some time been known to the New-York Police. Nothing was heard from his accuser up to a late hour last night.

The Liberal Club—Resolutions on the Death of John Stuart Mill.

A special meeting of the New-York Liberal Club was held last evening for the purpose of expressing regret, and of passing appropriate resolutions on the death of Mr. John Stuart Mill. The President of the club, Mr. W. L. Ormsby, presided. A portrait of the late Mr. Mill, deeply draped in mourning, and surrounded with bouquets of flowers, occupied a conspicuous place in the room. The following resolutions were offered by Mr. J. K. H. Wilcox:

Whereas, The time has come when we must submit to lose from the roll of the Liberal Club the honored, loved, and famed name of John Stuart Mill, whose career has been closed by death; and

Whereas, We desire to place on record some expression of our feelings that may testify somewhat of our respect for the thinker and our regard for the man; therefore, be it

Resolved, That by the death of John Stuart Mill the New-York Liberal Club has lost one of its most valued members—a man whose breadth of research, capacity of generalization, equilibrium, earnest desire for the good of humanity, nobility of purpose, discreetness of action, and largeness of result justly made him world-renowned.

Resolved, That we value especially the magnificent stand for liberty of thought and speech, both for others and for himself, which he made throughout his life; the influence exerted by which defenses of freedom made him, in effect, one of the fathers and founders of this club, whose members are united in support of those principles; and, in paying to his memory the last worldly honors, we express the belief that the effect of his teachings in this regard is immortal.

Resolved, That this resolution be inserted in the minutes of the club, and that a copy be forwarded to the daughter of our deceased associate.

Among the speakers who addressed the meeting were the President, Mr. W. L. Ormsby, Jr., Mr. Stephen Pearl Andrews, Mr. John B. Weire, Dr. T. S. Lambert, Mr. D. T. Gardener, and Mr. Henry Evans. The resolutions were passed unanimously, and the meeting then adjourned.

Decoration Day.

The New-York delegates of the Grand Army of the Republic, met last evening at St. Mark's-place, to make further arrangements in connection with the celebration of Decoration Day, on the 30th of this month, at the Academy of Music. Gen. J. C. Pinckney presided, and Mr. Thos. H. Lee acted as secretary. Resolutions were passed commending the efforts of Hon. William Herring, member of Assembly for Westchester County, in introducing a bill during the present session of the State Legislature to have Decoration Day declared a legal holiday.

Gen. Henry E. Davies, Gen. Henry E. Tremain, Capt. Frederick M. Patrick were elected delegates, and the meeting then adjourned.

TWEED'S TRIAL.

District-Attorney Phelps Preparing to Arraign the Great Criminal.

Notices were duly served by District-Attorney Phelps, yesterday, upon Messrs. Jno. Graham, David Dudley Field, Wm. Fullerton, and E. W. Stoughton, counsel, and Willard Bartlett and others, attorneys for William M. Tweed, that he would apply to Judge Brady, of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, to-morrow, to have an early day assigned for the trial of their client on an indictment of misdemeanor filed Oct. 17, 1872, and that the defendant would be required to plead to other indictments filed against him Feb. 20, 1873. The indictments found in February, 1873, by the Grand Jury, of which Mr. Hugh Auchincloss was foreman, are eleven in number, of which one is for felony, three for forgery in the third degree, and seven for misdemeanor.

Tweed's counsel say that the action of the District-Attorney in asking for a trial at this time is quite unexpected, and that they were not prepared for it. They feel that their client is now in a dangerous position, and that it will be no easy matter to save him from the punishment due to his crime. An informal consultation was held yesterday, but as far as could be ascertained no definite action was arrived at. Tweed was in this City yesterday, but whether present or not at the consultation is not known. Many of his friends assert that he will make his appearance in court to-morrow, but others are apprehensive that if he attend, and if his case be postponed, that he will, on leaving the Court-house, be arrested and carried to Albany to testify before the Erie Committee. This, however, cannot be done, as the period for taking evidence by the committee has expired, and Tweed never having been summoned as a witness cannot be arrested for contempt.

Messrs. Tremain and Peckham will continue to assist District-Attorney Phelps in the prosecution, which will be conducted vigorously.

The friends of Tweed are somewhat fearful that ex-Controller Connolly will be brought like Garvey in the Hall case suddenly upon the stand to testify against his old partner in fraud. Connolly's friends assert that there is much yet untold that would, if known, place him in a more favorable light with the community. There is an unwritten history, they say, which will some day be read with great interest. Connolly's counsel assert that their client can be produced at any moment, and that he is within "calling distance of the City," and that he will answer whenever his case is called for trial.

PRINCETON COLLEGE.

Annual Gymnastic Contest and the Yale-Princeton Base-Ball Match.

The annual gymnastic contest at Princeton College, and the base-ball match between the college nines of Yale and Princeton, brought together yesterday a large throng, and the college buildings and grounds bore almost as gay and animated an appearance as at commencement. Many visitors were present from a distance, and great interest was manifested in the new Library and Scientific School Buildings, and the newly-extended campus, which now has a single frontage on the main street of 1,500 feet.

The Yale nine arrived on the 9½ train from New-York, and, despite the bad condition of the grounds, and the threatened storm, the game was commenced very shortly after 12 o'clock, the hour named. During the first seven innings, the playing was fine on both sides, and the game bade fair to be of more than ordinary interest. At that time the score stood 2 to 1 in favor of Yale. The latter nine, however, in the concluding innings, made 7 runs, thus winning the game by a score of 9 to 2. Of the five games thus far played between nines of these two colleges, Yale has won two and Princeton three. The Princeton men yesterday claimed that the pitching of Nevin was foul and had been ruled out in the match with the Boston nine. He was, however, allowed to pitch under protest, and the game is to be decided by the Executive Committee of the National Association. The following is the score of the game:

PRINCETON.	R.	1B.	O.	YALE.	R.	1B.	O.
Davis, c.	0	0	4	Maxwell, 2d b.	2	3	3
Bell, p.	1	0	3	Avery, c. f.	1	2	0
Ernst, 1st b.	0	0	3	Beatty, c.	0	1	10
Mann, 3d b.	0	0	3	Scudder, 1st b.	1	0	0
Williams, l. f.	0	0	2	Nevin, p.	1	0	0
Paton, c. f.	0	1	3	Wright, s. s.	0	1	0
Beach, s. s.	1	0	2	Foster, 3d b.	1	0	2
Fredericks, 2d b.	0	0	3	Hotchkiss, r. f.	1	0	0
McGough, r f.	0	1	4	Pearce, c. l.	2	2	12
	2	2	27		9	9	27

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Yale	0	1	0	1	0	0	4	3	0—9
Princeton	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—2

Runs earned—Yale, 1; Princeton, 0.
Umpire—Barnes.

At 3 o'clock the annual contest for prizes awarded by Mrs. John R. Thompson, widow of United States Senator Thompson, commenced in the gymnasium. The prizes which have now been offered for the fourth year consist of a handsome amethyst ring, valued at $250, and three gold medals, in all valued at $400. There were present, besides Dr. McCosh and members of the faculty, Robert Bonner, United States Judge Nixon, and other well-known citizens, Mrs. Thompson occupying a chair to the left of President McCosh. The building was densely crowded. The contestants, seven in number, were Messrs. J. C. Drayton, J. H. Dulles, E. F. Garrett, R. W. Hall, H. H. Hewitt, and R. S. Lawrence, all of the graduating class. The judges were Messrs. Theo. Guerra, of the Berlin Gymnasium, and William Wood and W. G. Marshall, of New-York. The exercises consisted of club-swinging and feats on the rings, parallel and horizontal bars, single and double trapeze, and tumbling. Messrs. Dulles and Hewitt did some remarkable "crosses" and horizontals on the rings, and it is only fair to say that the whole performance was very much above the average. The ring and first medal were given to Mr. Dulles, the second medal to Mr. Hall, and the third to Mr. Hewitt. The prizes were presented in a neat speech by Mrs. Thompson. President McCosh then introduced Mr. Bonner, the founder of the gymnasium, who was received with enthusiastic cheers.

Arrest of Shoplifters.

Yesterday morning two thieves, who give their names as Michael Butler and Henry Williams, entered the wholesale jewelry establishment of Spadone, Rood & Co., No. 658 Broadway, and pretending to be in business in Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, asked to see some chains. They were waited on by a young lad, named Edward W. Clarendon, who took a drawer filled with chains from the safe, and submitted it for their inspection. They selected eight chains, and ordered them to be packed up. At the same time Butler dropped his handkerchief on the counter, and, in taking it up, took two chains, valued at $190, with it. This was observed by Clarendon, who, not losing his presence of mind, continued the conversation for a couple of minutes, and then excused himself, saying he had to go to lunch, and asked another clerk to wait on the gentlemen. On the way out he met Mr. Rood, and told him not to allow the men to leave. Clarendon ran to Bleecker-street, where he found an officer of the Fifteenth Precinct. In the meantime the thieves attempted to bow themselves out, but their way was barred by a revolver in the hands of Mr. Rood. On the arrival of the officer they were searched, and the chains found in Butler's possession. Butler is about forty years old, five feet six and a half inches in height, with red hair and prominent features, weighing about 150 pounds. Williams is thick-set, about five feet seven inches in height, black eyes, hair, and mustache, and is about twenty-six years old. The two men are supposed to be wanted for numerous other larcenies from establishments of a similar character. They were committed for trial at Jefferson Market Court.

Coroners' Cases.

Coroner Keenan held an inquest, yesterday, in the case of Bernard Nill, who, it is alleged, came to his death by injuries received at the hands of Joseph Martin, on Sunday last. A number of witnesses were examined, who all testified to the violent conduct of the prisoner on that night; his having a knife in his hand, and uttering threats against some persons with whom he had been drinking, and the quarrel and scuffle with deceased, in the course of which he was stabbed, and received the injuries of which he afterward died. The jury returned the following verdict:

We find that Bernard Nill came to his death by inflammation of the brain from being thrown on the pavement by Joseph Martin, on the 4th day of May, 1873, opposite No. 238 Rivington-street.

The prisoner was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A post-mortem of the remains of the unknown man found in the North River, Thursday, and whose hands were alleged to have been tied with his suspenders, was made yesterday by Deputy Coroner Cushman. The wounds on the head were found to be superficial, and were probably received after death. There were no marks of violence sufficient to cause death, nor was there anything to indicate that the left hand of the deceased had been tied. On the body, which had been for some days in the water, were found two pass-keys. The inquest has been adjourned.

Andy McClelland Sent to Prison.

Andy McClelland, the leader of the policy business in Brooklyn, who was convicted a few days ago, was yesterday brought before Judge Moore, in the Court of Sessions of Brooklyn, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary, and to pay a fine of $1,000.

WASHINGTON.

The Late Chief-Justice—The Mixed Commission Claims—State Lands in California.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The President, in conversation to-day touching the vacant Chief-Justiceship, promptly put an end to the indecent speculation of Press and politicians, by asserting that he should make no appointment until at or near the next meeting of Congress, thus confirming fully the strong intimation to that effect given in these dispatches last night.

The remains, accompanied by the pall-bearers, are expected to arrive here on the early morning train from New-York. They will be open to public view a few hours to-morrow in the Supreme Court-room, and again on Monday. The funeral services will be held at the court-room, much to the disappointment of large numbers who would otherwise be present, as the room is not large enough for an audience of more than 300. A burial from the Capitol building is a marked innovation, and is believed to be entirely without precedent, never having happened either in case of Chief-Justice or President. An audience of 2,000 could be assembled in the hall of the House of Representatives, where the services should be held, if held in the Capitol at all.

THE MIXED CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The British-American mixed claims commission adjourned to-day for its Spring session, to meet at Newport, R. I., for its Summer session, which will begin about the fifth of June. Hon. Robert S. Hale, agent for the United States, left to-night for his home in New-York. Excellent progress has been made in the disposition of the cases before the commission, and it is expected that the Summer session, and with it nearly all the remaining business, will close about Aug. 1.

THE PRESIDENT'S STUD.

The President was out on the road to-day, exercising a pair of under three-year-old colts, which he has just had sent from his farm, near St. Louis. One is a dark bay, and the other a beautiful dapple bay. Driven together they show superb style, speed, and action, and are probably the finest pair of horses of their age ever brought to Washington. They are colts of the President's own raising, and he was scarcely aware, until he saw them on the farm, that such a new possession and delight were in store for him.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

REASONS FOR DELAYING THE APPOINTMENT OF A NEW CHIEF-JUSTICE.

The reasons which are privately assigned to-day by the President for not appointing a successor to Chief-Justice Chase until the meeting of Congress, are substantially as follows: The subject is so important that it requires much consideration, and it is his intention to deliberately select a gentleman who will be generally acceptable to the entire country. Besides, there is no immediate necessity for acting, there being no judicial business which now requires the attention of a Chief-Justice. The deceased himself was not intending to go upon his circuit during the recess of the court. It is the President's wish that the nominee shall be confirmed by the Senate before entering upon the duties of the office.

IMPORTANT LAND OFFICE DECISION.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office yesterday addressed letters to the Central Pacific Railroad Company, U. C. Belcher, W. S. Green, and Gideon Geis, of California, requesting them to surrender their patents to large tracts of land in Colusi and Yolo Counties, California, for the reason that it now appears that said lands were segregated by the State of California as swamp lands prior to July 23, 1866, in strict conformity to the act of Congress of that date, which confirmed to the State all lands so segregated; the Commissioner informs these parties that the tracts in question were erroneously sold and patented to them, and that their patents are therefore illegal, and must be surrendered. The purchase-money will be refunded upon receipt of the patents and certificates that the property has not been incumbered. This action was procured on behalf of the purchasers from the State, and it is understood that a large amount of land owned by other parties in California is likewise liable to be taken from the present owners and turned over to the swamp-land purchasers from the State.

The Secretary of the Interior yesterday decided that the lands between Sacramento and San Francisco, on the circuitous railroad line by way of San José which were withdrawn, Jan. 30, 1865, for the Central Pacific Railroad Company, do not inure to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of California, under the joint resolution of Congress, of June 28, 1870, but must be considered as a part of the public domain. The Secretary, therefore, directs the Commissioner of the General Land Office to restore these lands to the market. They comprise over 20,000 acres.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President, to-day, appointed Edward Hancock United States Consul at Patras. The commissions of the following Postmasters were signed to-day by the President: John Mahine, at Muscatine, Iowa; John R. Miller, Petersboro, N. H.; Robert C. Kinkhead, at Greenfield, Ohio; John M. Barrer, at Hillsborough, Ohio; Charles H. Conkhite, at Sandy Hill, N. Y.; J. C. Starkweather, at Oconomowoc, Wis.; Charles Frans, at Kenosha, Wis.; Fred. H. Conant, at Blackhawk, Colorado; John H. Cameron, at Ottawa, Ill.; John Brown, at Willimantic, Conn.; Thos. H. Foules, at Cincinnati, Ohio.

CINCINNATI MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

Close of the Exercises—Remarks of Mr. Thomas.

CINCINNATI, May 10.—The musical festival closed this afternoon with a matinée, in which all who had previously engaged in the exercises appeared. Over 3,000 persons were present, and the interest was well maintained to the last. The programme was mainly made of selections from compositions previously rendered. "Scenes from Orpheus" was repeated, and the exercises closed with the first four parts of Dettingen's "Te Deum," the last notes of the festival being those to which are set the words "The Cherubim and Seraphim continually do cry," the chorus, orchestra, and organ and all being employed.

During the intermission this afternoon, Mr. Thomas called the chorus together and made some remarks, in which he specially thanked them for the achievement that had been won. The success, he said, was more important than most of them supposed. This was due to their enthusiasm and intelligence, without which they could not have succeeded. Under the circumstances, he regarded what they had accomplished as unparalleled. He alluded to the interests he had at stake in assuming the direction of this undertaking and the consequences of failure, and with much feeling assured the members that in gaining success for themselves they had saved him. He complimented the female members of the chorus by saying that he regarded the material composing it the best, perhaps, he had ever seen. He intimated that there was room for improvement in the male voices, and urged increased application. Americans, he said, were prone to rely upon enthusiasm, and he counseled all against the danger of allowing their zeal to suffer abatement. He spoke especially of the invaluable services of the alto singers in preparing themselves for the success they had attained. After recognizing the entirely pleasant relations he had enjoyed with the Executive Committee, he concluded his remarks amid great applause, in which ladies and gentlemen alike participated.

Resolutions of thanks to Mr. Thomas, in which the members recognize their obligations to him for the triumph achieved, were then adopted. It is definitely ascertained that no part of the guarantee fund, upon which the festival was based, will be needed, as the entire receipts from the concerts and matinées will be about $39,000, while the expense is estimated at $38,000.

Brutal Case of Wife-Beating.

Morris F. Wilkinson quarreled yesterday with his wife Maria, at their residence, No. 35 Union street, Brooklyn, and brutally beat her until she fell on the floor from exhaustion. He then commenced to kick her violently on the body. The ill-usage to which she had been subjected caused her to give premature birth to a still-born child while she was lying in an almost insensible condition on the floor. The husband was arrested and locked up in the Third Precinct Police Station.

BROOKLYN IN DARKNESS.

The Brooklyn City Gas-Light Company's Men on Strike—Affrays.

Early yesterday morning the men belonging to the Brooklyn City Gas-light Company's Works, located at the foot of Hudson-avenue, refused to continue their work. Some of the men told the Superintendent that they should not resume work until their demands were acceded to by the company. The cause of the strike appears to be an attempt on the part of the company to reduce the men's wages to New-York rates, involving a loss to each of the men of $2 per week. A notice had been posted up in the works that on and after Sunday next the daily wages would be for foremen, $3 50; helpers and runners, $2 75; purifiers, $3 50; wheelers, $2 75; laborers in cellars, $2 50. After the proposed reduction had been discussed by the workmen for two days, they resolved to strike in a body, and accordingly left, yesterday morning, without giving notice to the company. The men do not object to work twelve hours, but the proposed reduction of twenty-five cents per day has given great offense. An attempt was made on the part of the officials to get the men to resume work at the old rates for two weeks longer, in order to give the company time to consider the matter, but the men positively refused to comply with the request unless the old rates could be guaranteed to them for at least twelve months. As the officials had not the power to give such a guarantee, they have sent for other workmen, and it was expected that before nightfall over 200 new hands would be in the works.

Yesterday afternoon preparations were made for lodging and feeding the new men, so that when the extra hands should arrive there would be no occasion for them to leave the works on any pretense. The company have issued circulars requesting consumers to be as economical as they can with the gas for the next few days, at the end of which time the company expects to be enabled to furnish as full a supply as formerly.

The number of men employed in the gas-works when in full action is said to be between 180 and 200, and the number engaged during the twenty-four hours preceding the strike was, according to the superintendent's roll, 172, including all grades of workmen. The unlighted district included nearly one-third of the entire city, and last night, after the stores were closed, Fulton-street, along its entire length, was in darkness. Atlantic, Flatbush, De Kalb, and other avenues in the middle of the city, and Broadway, above De Kalb-avenue, were similarly circumstanced, and the street-lamps were lighted only outside the district bounded by the river: Washington-avenue, De Kalb-avenue, Atlantic and Flatbush avenues, and the City line. A moderate supply of gas was furnished to the dwellings in this district, and no very serious inconvenience was experienced, although a large number of candles had been bought in expectation of a failure in the supply.

Several affrays occurred during the evening, in which the gasmen were more or less engaged, although the roughs took advantage to have a night of it, knowing that the strikers would be blamed for all disturbances.

John A. Scholler, a grocer, had been to a store near the gas-works in Hudson-avenue, on a business errand, and in returning about 7 P. M. he was mistaken by the gasmen for one of the new employes and unmercifully beaten. He was rescued by citizens and policemen.

Wm. Reims was also attacked under a similar mistake at the corner of York and Gold streets, and three of his ribs were broken. Minor affrays also took place in the neighborhood of liquor-saloons, but nothing serious resulted.

Another Murderous Assault in Williamsburg.

Yesterday morning three men entered the liquor-store of August Frank, corner of Meserole and Lorimer streets, Williamsburg, and had sundry drinks for which they refused to pay. Frank thereupon declined to supply them with any more drink, when they attacked him, and beat him about the head with a water-pitcher, knocked him down and brutally kicked him, and then walked away unmolested. Frank managed to crawl to the door of his store, and sought assistance, when the ruffians, who were lying in wait, again set upon Frank, and again knocked him down and kicked him, and would probably have killed him outright but for the interference of two citizens who came to his rescue. A doctor was summoned, and after examination found that Frank's wrist was dislocated and his body terribly bruised. The injuries to the head will probably lead to concussion of the brain. One of the ruffians, named August Beareato, was afterward arrested and locked up in the Sixth Precinct Police Station.

Funeral Services of Gen. Paez.

The funeral services of Lieut.-Gen. Paez, of Venezuela, were celebrated yesterday in St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, Twenty-eighth-street, near Third-avenue, Father Lynch acting as celebrant. The body, which was inclosed in a handsome casket, was placed in front of the altar, the coffin being covered with the United States flag and the flag of Venezuela, in addition to a large number of floral emblems. As the remains were being carried into the church, Mr. Henry B. Danforth, the organist, performed Chopin's "Funebre" march, and during the performance of high mass, Rossini's "Requiem" and Mozart's "Hostias" were sung by Mme. Bradelli, soprano; Mlle. Munier, alto; Herr Bernard, tenor, and Signor Coletti, basso. After the services the remains were carried in procession down the centre aisle, preceded by the pall-bearers, and followed by a large concourse of friends, who had been present during the services, the organist performing the "Dead March in Saul." The pall-bearers were Peter Cooper, T. Marescal, (the Mexican Minister,) T. Hernandez, of Venezuela; J. C. Tracy, of Peru; Chief-Justice Daly, Royal Phelps, Dr. J. C. Beales, S. Michelma, J. N. Navarro, Mexican Consul-General, &c. The body was then conveyed to the Marble Cemetery, on Second-street, as a temporary resting-place until the removal for final interment shall be determined upon.

Steam-boat Accident on the Sound.

The steam-boat Electra, of the Providence and New-York line, that left this port on Friday afternoon, met with an accident to her machinery. When off Stratford Shoals light-ship, the connecting rod in the forward cylinder broke, tearing away the top of the cylinder and smashing a hole in the saloon partition. The escape of steam was very great, and it soon filled the saloon, causing the utmost alarm among the passengers. The chief and assistant engineers had a narrow escape, as the head of the cylinder struck with terrific force close to where they were standing. The steam was promptly shut off, and the Captain went among the passengers and by his assurance that there was no danger to be apprehended succeeded in allaying the panic and restoring order. The steamer was then put about, and arrived in this City yesterday.

Stay of Proceedings in Nixon's Case Denied by Judge Pratt.

An application was made, yesterday, to Judge Pratt, in the Supreme Court of Kings County, for a stay of proceedings in the case of Michael Nixon, who is under sentence of death for the murder of Charles H. Phyffer. The application made by A. Oakey Hall, prisoner's counsel, was on purely technical grounds, and, after a careful consideration of the points raised, Judge Pratt refused to grant the motion.

The Atlantic Bank.

There were many conflicting rumors in regard to the affairs of the Atlantic National Bank yesterday, it being reported that a large part of the collaterals are worthless. It is said that other officers of the bank besides Taintor are not altogether guiltless. The depositors' committee were instructed yesterday to demand permission to examine the securities themselves, and it does not seem probable that the receiver will consent to a request of such a nature.

The Murderer of Mrs. Lampley Sentenced to be Hanged.

BALTIMORE, May 10.—A special dispatch from Annapolis this morning says that when Hollahan was brought into court for sentence this morning, on being asked if he had anything to say, he denied being guilty of the murder of Mrs. Lampley, or that he had ever seen her, asserting positively that the detectives had sworn falsely. Judge Miller then sentenced Hollahan to be hanged at such time as should be appointed by Gov. Whyte.

The case of Nicholson will go to the Court of Appeals on a bill of exceptions.

Base-Ball—Baltimore vs. Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 10.—The game for the championship between the Baltimore Club and the Philadelphia Club resulted as follows:

Philadelphians	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0—4
Baltimoreans	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	1—7

There were 3,000 spectators present. The weather was fine, but the grounds were in bad condition, owing to the recent rains.

Tornado in Ohio—A Church and Thirteen Other Buildings Blown Down.

CINCINNATI, May 10.—A terrible tornado passed over Belle Centre, Ohio, yesterday, blowing down eight dwellings, a church, and four or five stores. No loss of life is reported. The loss of property is estimated at $40,000. The same storm passed over a number of interior towns, but beyond uprooting trees and prostrating fences, no serious damage is reported.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE

A Dull Day in the Senate—The Constitutional Amendments—Drawing-Room Cars in Brooklyn.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, May 10, 1873.

Everything about the Capitol, to-day, looks decidedly dull. There is nobody here save a quorum of Senators, and some of these regret that they did not adjourn over on Friday. For all the business that was transacted they might have done so. Before the usual hour of adjournment arrived, even Madden became disgusted and moved to adjourn, to admit of Senators getting away to their homes, that they might be relieved of the monotony with which they were surrounded.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

D. P. Wood offered a resolution to make the constitutional amendments the special order for Tuesday evening, and continue it on Wednesday and Thursday evenings. He argued that the amendments could be considered and disposed of in three days, and while that was being done, the Finance Committee could also work on the Supply bill; and by proper energy both subjects could be got rid of next week, and the Legislature make arrangements to adjourn. Mr. J. Wood thought the resolution disrespectful to the joint committee, and particularly to that portion from the other House, in which body the measure was created. He said the resolution should first go to the committee for their action, and not be compelled to remain here to await the action of the Finance Committee on the Supply bill. Mr. Woodin was opposed to the Legislature holding an extra session, or even ordering a recess. Those amendments had been in the hands of the committee for forty days, and it was about time they made a report thereon. Mr. Palmer indorsed the views expressed by J. Wood. Mr. Lewis said the amendments had been in the hands of the committee since the 31st of March, and it was now policy to take up the questions involved, as soon as possible. He was opposed to an extra session, and was desirous to await the experience and investigation of the members of the committee, believing that they would be able to report a plan of operation by Tuesday evening. He hoped the resolution would be referred, first, because it would expedite business, and second, it is a reflection on the joint committee to take it out of their hands. Mr. Woodin moved to table the resolution. He said it was just that the Senate should hold possession of the resolution, and if it is tabled until Tuesday and no report is made by the committee, it can be called up and adopted. Woodin's motion to table was adopted.

INSURANCE MATTERS.

Senator Lord offered a preamble and resolution relative to striking out certain portions of the report of the late Superintendent of the Insurance Department, and requesting the Superintendent to suspend action under the provisions of the resolution until further action by the Senate. The resolution was adopted.

DRAWING-ROOM CARS.

During the discussion of the bill in Committee of the Whole, relative to incorporating the Nassau Drawing-room Car Company, Mr. Lewis made some pointed remarks on the object of the bill, which was to admit of the running of drawing-room cars on railroad lines in Brooklyn, and to charge additional fare. He termed the bill a great swindle on the poor people, as it would necessarily compel them to ride on the palace cars, or else take the old style, which, after the introduction of the new cars, would be neglected and allowed to become filthy. In fact it was, in his opinion, a move to get rid of the old style of cars entirely and adopt the new ones. And what are these proposed drawing-room cars? Simply a little better car than those now in use, costing probably $250 or $500 more, with the words "drawing-room car" painted on the outside. It was to ride in such a car that people were to be assessed ten cents each. He said it was only enriching the stockholders and crushing the poor. If Brooklyn is allowed the privilege, New-York will be flooding the Legislature with similar applications next Winter. There will be no end to the abuse which this bill proposed to inaugurate. The bill was progressed.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Rev. J. F. W. Ware, of Boston, has his salary increased to $7,500.

Rev. Celia Burleigh has resigned her pastoral charge in Brooklyn, Conn., by reason of ill-health.

Oakes Ames failed, owing $7,000,000, and within two years he paid every dollar, with interest.

Hon. Heister Clymer is proposed for Chairman of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee.

Messrs. George W. Marston and Washington Freeman, of the Portsmouth (N. H.) *Chronicle*, are at the St. Cloud Hotel.

Secretary Belknap was tendered, and declined, a complimentary dinner from seventy of his old townsmen in Keokuk, Iowa.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* is in a flutter of delight because Jeff. Davis has spoken a complimentary word for Ben. H. Hill.

Rev. Dr. A. P. Peabody, Professor in Harvard College, is engaged on a work on moral philosophy, to be used in that University.

The Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer* says that, in the death of Chief-Justice Chase, the South has lost the strongest, ablest friend it had in the world.

Hon. Alfred M. Craig has accepted the nomination, by the Farmers' Convention, for Judge of the Supreme Court in the Fifth District of Illinois.

Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees, of Indiana, is to deliver an address upon the subject of the James River and Kanawha Canal, in Richmond, Va., in November next.

Gen. John C. Breckinridge has been selected for orator at the annual meeting of the Association of the rebel Army of Northern Virginia in Richmond.

Col. Geo. P. Kane has withdrawn his resignation of the office of Sheriff of Baltimore, in a letter three times as long as that in which he tendered it three weeks ago.

An Ohio paper urges the Republican State Convention to nominate Hon. W. H. Upson for Lieutenant-Governor, because of his decided opposition to the salary steal.

Rev. Thomas Hill, D. D., is to be installed as pastor of a Unitarian Church in Portland, Me., on the 18th inst., Rev. Dr. Andrew P. Peabody, of Howard University, preaching the sermon.

The Press of Penobscot County, Maine, have signalized the retirement of Judge Edward Kent from the Bench of the Supreme Court of that State, by a complimentary dinner to him in Bangor.

Gov. Moses, of South Carolina, has issued an address announcing the death of Minister James L. Orr, whom he justly alludes to as one of the most eminent, useful, and devoted sons of the State.

Hon. John C. Tucker, once a prominent Democratic politician in Massachusetts, died in Boston, Friday, aged seventy years. He was a delegate to the Charleston Convention, and had served in both branches of the Legislature.

Congressman John Hancock, in a late speech, in Austin, Texas, attributed the present quiet which the pioneers of that State enjoy to his own exertions at Washington to induce the Government to take measures to protect the frontier.

A resident of Middleville, Mich., recently tortured his dying brother into putting his mark to a will in his favor, and at the grave offered to fight another brother, because the latter remonstrated against his tearing off the silver plate from the coffin.

The Louisville (Ky.) *Commercial* relates that Rev. Stuart Robinson, of that city, purchased a ticket for Europe, recently, and then, through the agent, applied to the Secretary of State for a passport. The question came back: "Is Dr. Robinson a citizen of the United States?" Dr. Robinson replied that he was not; that he had come to this country from Ireland forty years ago, when a boy, but had never formally become a citizen. The passport was refused, and the Doctor took out his papers, applied again, and was successful.

Stabbing Affrays Last Night.

At a late hour last night Thomas McGuire and John Meehan, both of whom are residents of the tenement-house No. 25 Washington-street, became engaged in a quarrel. Both the men had been drinking freely and a fight ensued between them. During the fracas Meehan drew a large-bladed pocket-knife, and stabbed McGuire twice in the left breast, just below the nipple. The knife was used with such force that the blade penetrated the left lung caused an extremely dangerous wound. An alarm was given by some of the residents of the house, and an officer of the Twenty-seventh Precinct Police was quickly on the spot and arrested Meehan. He was taken to the Liberty-street Police Station and locked up for the night. McGuire was also taken to the Station-house, and subsequently removed to the Park Hospital in an ambulance. It was found that internal hemorrhage had set in, and his condition was considered as extremely critical.

At 1 o'clock this morning a fight occurred at the corner of Twenty-third-street and Second-avenue, between John Hudner, aged twenty-three, of No. 215 East Twenty-third-street, Jas. Mullane, aged nineteen, of No. 299 Third-avenue, and a number of others. During the mêlée Hudner was stabbed in the back and dangerously injured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital. Mullane was arrested, but the other belligerents escaped.

Duel in Virginia—Both Parties Wounded.

RICHMOND, Va., May 10.—A duel took place last evening at 6 o'clock, just beyond the city limits, between John B. Mordecai and Page McCarthy, in which both were wounded. It is feared that Mordecai cannot survive. The difficulty originated about a lady. The seconds are under arrest.

The credulity of the small number of persons who still pay their money for the painful Metal Spring Trusses is amazing. The New Elastic Truss is worn with the greatest ease night and day, retaining the rupture securely under every possible movement or strain of the body, however sudden, affording immediate relief from all suffering. It should never be taken off during the short time requisite to effect a permanent cure. Sold at a reasonable price, and quite durable. This new Truss is sent by mail everywhere by the Elastic Truss Company, No. 683 Broadway, New-York City, who send their important circulars free on request.—*Harpers' Weekly.*

Burnett's Extracts for Culinary Use ARE HIGHLY CONCENTRATED.—*Advertisement.*

Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, and Drawers.
Made to order and warranted.
Inclose stamps for circular.
UNION ADAMS & CO., No. 637 Broadway.

The Best Braces or Suspenders in the world are those made by FISK, CLARK & FLAGG. They make over two hundred varieties. For sale at retail by all furnishing or clothing stores in the Union. Ask for them, and look for their name on every pair.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Sold by druggists everywhere. Depot No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

Visconti's Tuscan Salad Oil.
Choice Olive.

Wedding Cards, Elegant Styles, at WM. EVERDELL'S SONS', No. 104 Fulton-st.

For Elegant and Stylish Hats go Direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau-st.

DIED.

ATKINS.—In Brooklyn, Friday, May 9, JOSHUA ATKINS, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 158 Montague-st., on Monday, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock.

BARKER.—At Tuckahoe, New York, May 9, 1873, of pneumonia, MAHALA BARKER.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BALDWIN.—May 10, ROBERT HOWLAND, second son of Theodore and Agnes Baldwin, aged 3 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 103 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 12th, at 10 A. M. The remains taken to Orange, N. J., for interment.

CONDIT.—At Florence, Italy, May 8, 1873, W. HARRY CONDIT, formerly of Brooklyn, late of Shanghai and Hong Kong, China.

CREED.—On Friday, May 9, of scarlet fever, JANE D. CREED.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from the First Reformed Dutch Church, Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 11, at 3 o'clock.

CHAMBERLAIN.—On Friday, May 9, JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, aged 49 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 663 Washington-st., on Monday, May 12, at 1 o'clock.

GRAY.—On Saturday morning, May 10, MATILDA, wife of Zepherinus Gray.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, May 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., from St. Mark's M. E. Church, West 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

HALLOCK.—On Seventh day, 10th inst., at his residence, Golden's Bridge, ROBERT R. HALLOCK, in the 61st year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Friend's Meeting-house, Salem, on Third day, (Tuesday) 13th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will meet the 8½ o'clock train from Grand Central Depot, New York, at Golden's Bridge.

JONES.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 10, THOMAS INGRAM JONES, in the 66th year of his age.

MINTON.—Suddenly, on Thursday, May 8, at Chatham, N. J., in the 25th year of her age, HELEN M., wife of Guy Minton, and only daughter of Henry P. and Henrietta C. Day.

The funeral will be held at 1½ P. M., on Monday, May 12, at the residence of her parents. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Train leaves foot of Barclay-st. at 11 o'clock.

RADER.—On Saturday morning, May 10, after a lingering illness, GEORGE WALTER, eldest son of Lewis B. and Esther Amelia Rader, aged 10 years and 4 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Fort Washington, on Monday, May 12, at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of 10¼ train from 30th-st., Hudson River Railroad depot.

ROSS.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, May 10, 1873, WILLIAM S. ROSS, in the 83d year of his age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

ROGERS.—At the residence of her brother-in-law, George C. Turfler, Nannet, Rockland County, on Friday, May 9, Miss SARAH ROGERS, aged 69 years 1 month and 14 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Messiah, corner of Greene and Clermont avs., on Monday, May 12, at 2 o'clock.

VARIAN.—On Friday, May 9, of consumption, MARY E., wife of Isaac R. Varian.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PLANTING SEASON.
For EVERGREEN TREES and RHODODENDRONS
apply to
S. B. PARSONS & SONS,
FLUSHING, N. Y.
From Hunter's Point to Kissena Station, on Long Island Central Railroad, 9¼ and 12.

THE PLANETS.
Prof. LISTER, Astrologer, No. 329 6th-av., near 21st-st. For terms call or send for circular.

BOSS HORSE-SHOERS WILL HOLD A mass-meeting MONDAY EVENING, May 12, at No. 307 3d-av. All members are requested to attend this meeting. By order of President.

CANCER, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, piles, epilepsy, and other diseases perfectly cured by Dr. Elmore, No. 85 Warren-st., Jersey City. He charges nothing until he cures.

RICHARD STUART WILLIS, ATTORney and Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TO THE LADIES.—HARRISON'S YOUNG Ladies' Journal contains all the latest fashions, and is just the magazine for the family circle. Price 35 cents monthly. Sold everywhere. Book-sellers who may not have received sample copies please address R. C. GURNEY, No. 1,149 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT ROBINSON HALL, ENTRANCE through Robinson House, No. 18 16th-st., between 5th-av. and Union-square.—The Children's Lyceum meets at 9 A. M. Mr. BRYAN GRANT lectures at 10 A. M. Subject—*Spiritualism versus Christianity—Eclectic Contrasts,* and the Conference from 11½ to 1½ P. M. These hours are for this day only.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—SUNDAY, May 11, at 10¾ A. M., Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will preach. Subject—*The Significance of Death.* At 7½ P. M., Rev. GEORGE MACDONALD (of London) will preach. Seats all free in the evening.

AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.—The annual sermon before this society will be preached in the Broadway Tabernacle, corner Broadway and 34th-st., TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, May 11, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. W. M. TAYLOR, D. D.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48th-st., west of 6th-av., Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, Rector.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Choral service by choir and chorus of 300 children. Subject of afternoon sermon—*The Garden of Eden.* The Rector will preach at each service.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL, REV. JOHN W. KRAMER.—Services on SUNDAY, in Tammany Hall, East 14th-st., near Irving-place, at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. In the MORNING, Holy Communion; in the AFTERNOON, a Sermon to Children. Seats free.

ALL SAINTS FREE CHURCH, CORner Henry and Scammel sts., New-York, Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.—Divine services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., 7½ P. M.; WEDNESDAY, 7½ P. M. Seats free.

ATTORNEY-STREET METHODIST P. CHURCH, between Delancey and Rivington sts., Rev. J. J. WHITE, Pastor.—Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject at night—*Let me Man Despise Thee.*

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.—Berean Baptist Church, corner Downing and Bedford sts.—Rev. P. L. DAVIES, Pastor, will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Sunday-school anniversary in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, East 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. WM. C. STEEL, SABBATH at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*The New Birth,* and at 7½ P. M. a sermon to young men on *The Young Ruler.* Seats free and strangers welcome.

BABYLON AND HER DOOM.—THE Pastor of Mount Zion will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Mystical or Spiritual Babylon and Her Approaching Destruction.* Rev. xviii, 4-8.

BAPTIST CHURCH, 31ST-ST. AND 7TH-av.—Rev. WM. PENDLETON preaches MORNING and EVENING. Subjects, Morning—*The Rainbow Round the Throne.* Evening—*Nathanael Under the Fig-tree.*

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES.—Rev. GEO. H. HEPWORTH, Pastor, will preach TO-DAY. MORNING subject—*Some of the Peculiarities of Christianity.* EVENING subject—*Personal Religion.* Congregational Bible Class in Church at 2. Prayer meetings Wednesday and Friday evenings, at Mr. Tyng's Chapel.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-AV., near 14th-st.—Rev. SAMUEL FALLOWS, D. D., State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Wisconsin, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. F. BOTTOME, D. D., at 7½ o'clock P. M. Sabbath-school at 2½ P. M. Persons who have recently come into the neighborhood are specially invited.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORner of Market and Henry sts., Rev. Dr. E. HOPPER, Pastor.—Preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 34th-st., between Park and Lexington avs.—MORNING service at 11; EVENING, at 8. Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES, Pastor, will preach morning and evening. Subject in the evening—*Heavenly Garments.*

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK-av. and 34th-st.—Rev. HENRY POWERS. MORNING subject; *God's Immediate Inspiration.* Service of praise, with short sermon, in the EVENING, at which seats are free.

CALVARY CHURCH, CORNER OF 4TH-av. and 21st-st.—Rev. T. W. DUDLEY, of Baltimore, Md., will preach SUNDAY, May 11, MORNING and AFTERNOON; services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st. near Broadway.—Rev. JAMES D. WILSON, Pastor. Services on SABBATH MORNING at 10½; EVENING, 7½.

CHURCH OF CHRIST, WEST 37TH-ST., near Broadway.—Rev. W. C. DAWSON, the Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and at 8 P. M. You are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, CORner of Park-av. and 35th-st., Rev. M. R. VINCENT, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

DIVINE SERVICE AT CHRIST CHURCH, 5th-av. and 35th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, May 11, at the usual hour. Sermon by Rev. EDWARD COWLEY, on behalf of the Children's Fold. Subject—*Orphanage and Orphans in New-York.*

FREE TABERNACLE, 34TH-ST., BEtween 7th and 8th avs.—SUNDAY, May 11. The religious services throughout the day will be conducted by the Praying Band, under the leadership of SAMUEL HALSTED, Esq., namely, at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7 o'clock P. M. A cordial invitation extended to all.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st., W. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Services are held every SUNDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Singing by the scholars. Public invited. Second-hand clothing and shoes much needed.

FREE SITTINGS.—CHRIST CHURCH, corner of 5th-av. and 35th-st., Rev. HUGH MILLER THOMPSON, D. D., Rector.—At the 3½ P. M. services in this church, the seats are always free.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner of 52d-st.—Memorial Service.—A discourse by the Pastor, Rev. F. S. DE HASS, D. D., in memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Pease, at 10½ A. M. Preaching by Rev. S. HOWLAND at 7½ P. M. Friends and the public cordially invited.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH-AV., BELOW 42D-ST.—O. B. FROTHINGHAM, Pastor of the Independent Society, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Bulwarks of Character.*

MR. GEORGE MACDONALD WILL preach SUNDAY MORNING, in the Presbyterian Memorial Church, Madison-av., corner of 53d-st. Services commence at 11 o'clock. In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, anniversary meeting of American Tract Society.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS.

REV. DR. EADIE, OF GLASGOW, Professor of Theology to the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, will occupy the pulpit of the Reformed Dutch Church, 5th-av. and 29th-st., SABBATH MORNING, the 11th inst. Service to commence at 10½ o'clock.

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY, in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

REV. WM. P. ABBOTT, PASTOR OF Washington-square M. E. Church, (4th-st., near 6th-av.,) will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Trustees in attendance to welcome strangers.

REV. J. G. OAKLEY, PASTOR OF Duane Church, on Hudson-st., near Spring, will preach SABBATH at 10½ and 7½. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

REV. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., WILL PREACH in the MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in the Church in 85th-st., between Lexing and 3d avs.

REV. G. W. PERRY.—FIFTH UNIVERsalist Society, Plimpton Buildings, 9th-st., corner Stuyvesant, THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock. Subject—*The Cross of Christ.* All cordially invited.

REV. J. F. McCLELLAND, PASTOR ST. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

RUSSIAN-GREEK CHAPEL, NO. 951 2d-av., near 50th-st.—Divine service in the English language every SUNDAY, at 11 o'clock. All cordially invited.

STEINWAY HALL.
Rev. WAYLAND HOYT, Pastor of the
TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
2D-AV. AND 10TH-ST.,
Will preach in
STEINWAY HALL,
SUNDAY EVENING, AT 7½ O'CLOCK,
and in the CHURCH, at 10½ o'clock in the MORNING. Subject for the Evening sermon—*Some of the Hindrances to a Nobler Life.*

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Rev. JOSEPH H. PRICE, D. D., Rector, Rev. A. BLOOMER HART, Associate.—The opening services of this parish will take place at their new church building on 46th-st., a few doors east of 6th-av., on SUNDAY, May 18.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder WM. STUART at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., on subjects connected with the near coming of Christ and a future life by a resurrection from the dead at the last day.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH-ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Services on SUNDAY at 7, 9, and 10½ A.M., and at 7½ P.M. At the EVENING service Rev. D. EWER will repeat, by request, the second of the two Easter sermons recently preached by him in this church.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, EAST 72D-ST.—Rev. CORNELIUS B. SMITH, Rector.—The Rite of Confirmation will be administered by Bishop POTTER on SUNDAY MORNING. Hour of service, 10½. Evening service at 7½.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.—Free seats. SUNDAY. Holy Communion at 7 A. M. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 10½ A. M. and Rev. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN at 4 P. M. Service for deaf mutes at 2½ P. M.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D-AV. AND 10th-st., SUNDAY, May 11, the Rector, Rev. J. H. RYLANCE, D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M., and the Bishop of the Diocese will administer the rite of Confirmation at 3 P. M. No evening service.

SIXTH-AVENUE UNION REFORMED Church.—Preaching by pastor, Rev. WM. B. MERRITT, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school, 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. Strangers, and all not worshipping elsewhere cordially welcomed.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. VAIL. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M. and 2½ P. M.

TEMPORARY CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Madison-av. and 42d-st. Hours of services, 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M., and 7½ P. M. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., will preach in the MORNING; Rev. HENRY C. RILEY, of Mexico, will preach in the EVENING; Children's Church in the AFTERNOON. After this Sunday the evening service will be omitted until Fall. The second service will begin at 4 o'clock P. M.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs., Rev. RICHARD MEREDITH, newly appointed Pastor.—Public service with preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Free seats; all cordially invited.

TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 8th-av.—Mrs. ALDERDICE will preach in this Church on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock and 7½ o'clock in the EVENING. Seats free. The public are invited.

THE COSMOPOLITAN CONFERENCE, Turnverein Hall, No. 66 East 4th-st., will be addressed SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock, by WILLIAM FISHBOUGH. Subject—*The Future of Civilization.* The discussion open to all.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, 55TH-st., near Lexington-av., Rev. Dr. HOLME, Pastor.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ o'clock.

WAINWRIGHT MEMORIAL CHURCH, corner Waverley-place and West 11th-st., Rev. W. T. EGBERT, Rector.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.; Rev. Dr. COOKE, Rector of St. Bartholomew's Church will preach at the evening service.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Corner Broadway and 19th-St.,
Are now offering an extensive and varied stock of all the
NOVELTIES,
in RICH and MEDIUM qualities, in
DRESS GOODS,
OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH MANUFACTURE.
PLAIN AND FANCY COLORED SILKS,
ALL THE NEW TINTS.
BLACK SILKS,
In Great Variety and at Very Low Prices.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT
For Ladies, Children, and Infants,
Every Requisite in this Line Ready-Made and To Order.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR OPEN CENTRE
Square Shawls.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF ALL COLORS, and at exceedingly low prices.
Wool & Summer Shawls.
ALL STYLES and at the LOWEST PRICES.

Gentlemen's Underwear and Hosiery.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY.
KID AND SUMMER GLOVES.
FURNISHING GOODS
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS FOR
Gentlemen and Youths.

MANTLE AND SUIT Department.
Silk Suits, Paris and City Made.
Sacques, Cloth, Cashmere, Silk, and Lace.
Cashmere Shawls,
Embroidered and Lace Trimmed.
Thread and Llama Lace Pointes and Sacques,
The finest stock in the City, and at the
LOWEST PRICES.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.
Dress Fabrics for Light and Deep Black, In endless variety, at VERY LOW PRICES.
700 Pieces Iron Grenadines,
2 Yards Wide, pure Silk and Wool, best Make and Finish, at Much Less than Regular Prices.
Cloths,
Cassimeres and Suitings,
CUT IN ANY LENGTH AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
BLANKETS, FLANNELS,
LINENS, WHITE GOODS, &c.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
We are prepared to furnish, at short notice, WHITE AND COLORED HOLLAND SHADES, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Just received, a full line of GUIPURE LACE and SATIN and GUIPURE LACE WINDOW, SASH, and VESTIBULE CURTAINS, TABLE COVERS and GUIPURE TRIMMINGS, IN COMPLETE SETS TO MATCH.
Also, FURNITURE COVERINGS and DRAPERY MATERIALS in great variety.

CARPETINGS.
A new and splendid stock of
FINE CARPETS,
In the newest designs and colorings.
Also, a beautiful assortment of FRESH CANTON MATTINGS.
The stock of CARPETS this season is UNUSUALLY FINE, and new patterns are constantly being added as fast as produced by the leading manufacturers.
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

SPECIAL SALE.

JOHNSON, BURNS & CO.,

UNION-SQUARE,
IMPORTERS,
Will offer great bargains, this week, in
MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS.

350 cases of extra fine Black Hair Hats, all new shapes.

75 cases very fine split Straw Bonnets, $4 and $4 50, worth $5 50 and $6 50.

60 cases of White Chip Round Hats in new styles, $1 25, $1 50, and $1 75.

75 cases of extra fine French Chip, all new shapes, just opened.

150 cases of Leghorn Bonnets, Round Hats and Flats, $2, $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4. Extra fine goods.

350 cases of Shade Hats, for ladies, misses, and children, 50c., 65c., 75c., 85c., and upward.

300 cases of Black, Brown, Gray and White Milan and Fancy Braids, $1, $1 25, $1 38, $1 50, $1 75, $2, and upward. Extra fine goods.

25 dozen of Black French Chip Turbans, just opened.

TRIMMED BONNETS AND ROUND HATS.
Very desirable goods at the following prices:

BONNETS.	ROUND HATS.
$10	$8
$13	$9 50
$15	$11
$18 50	$14
$15 50	$16 50
$20	$18

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS,
The largest assortment we have ever had the pleasure of offering our customers.
350 Black and Brown, all Silk, 18-inch Sun Umbrellas at $2 25, worth $3.
300 Black and Brown, all Silk, 22-inch, at $3 25.
250 Black and Brown, all Silk, 24-inch, at $4 25.
Changeable Silk Sun Umbrellas, all Shades, $3 25, $3 75, and upward.
Will also make large additions in the following Departments:
Ribbons, Laces,
French Flowers, Feathers,
Hosiery, Gloves, and
Fancy Goods,
and at prices to suit the times.
Johnson, Burns & Co.
Nos. 34 and 36 East 14th-st., Union-square.

THE NEW-YORK Steam Carpet-Cleaning Works.

ESTABLISHED 1857.
Carpets freed from dust and moths by means of patent Flexible Whips, and at the same time thoroughly aired. Orders sent by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention. W. H. JORDAN, Proprietor, Nos. 437 and 439 West 45th st., bet. 9th and 10th avs.
N. B.—Several parties who advertise that they have new and improved machinery are using the old style of wooden beaters, which I tried and rejected twelve years ago.

HANKINSON'S STEAM CARPET CLEANING WORKS,

NO. 15 EAST 27TH-ST.,
between 5th and Madison avs., New-York.
No connection whatever with any other house.
The original Hankinson, and the only one of that name established in this business in 1861.
Insurance procured if desired.
WILLIAM H. HANKINSON,
Proprietor and Patentee.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

ARE OFFERING
Great Inducements
TO HOUSEKEEPERS
At a great sacrifice in regular prices.
LACE CURTAINS AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS
In every variety of style, make, and quality.
Shirting, Bed and Table Linens, Towels, Huckaback, Crumb Cloths, white and unbleached Cotton Shirting and Sheetings, Blankets, Quilts, Flannels, &c., &c.
Broadway, Fourth-av., 9th and 10th sts.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will open on MONDAY, May 12, a full line of Llama Points, Sacques, Fichues, Polonaise, Parasol Covers, at a reduction of one-third from last season's prices.

They will also open a large invoice to add to their stock of POINT GAZE, APPLIQUE, and CHANTILLY Shawls, Flouncings, Barbes, Coiffures, Handkerchiefs, Fichues, &c., &c.
REAL CHANTILLY and GUIPURE JACKETS, $50 each, upward.
Real India Stella Shawls.
India Camel's Hair Shawls.
Black, Plain, and Fancy Silks,
Japanese Silks,
IRISH and LYONS POPLINS,
Foulards, Gaze de Chambery, all-silk Grenadines.

POPULAR DRESS GOODS.
4th-av. section.
Diagonal Mohairs, 25c., worth 40c.
Stripe Poplins, 45c., formerly 75c.
Steel Mohairs, 25c., per yard.
First quality FRENCH PERCALES; 30 cases to be opened. All in neat designs, 18c. per yard, value 35c. Also, 100 pieces of beautiful Hemere Tucking in French Nainsooks; $1 per yard, *reduced over forty per cent.* A large and choice assortment of
FINE WHITE GOODS.
Many lines reduced twenty-five per cent.

The very latest London and Continental NOVELTIES in HATS and BONNETS, trimmed and untrimmed, of STRAW, CHIP, and LEGHORN.
MILLINERY AND SASH RIBBONS.
NEW TINTS, also to close a JOB LOT,
No. 4......10c.
No. 5, No. 7, No. 9......15c.
No. 12, No. 16, No. 22......25c.
One-half former value.
Thread and Llama Lace Parasols.
White, Black, and Colored Silk Parasols, with every style of handle, in Ivory, Agate, Ebony, and Malacca.
ELEGANT FANS, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.

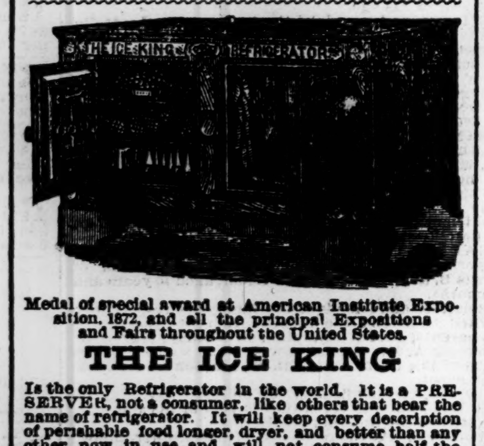
An immense assortment of imported SPRING SUITS, in the latest and most desirable cut and fabric, from $9 to $33 each.
Elegantly-made BLACK SILK SUITS, from $30 to $300 each.
Swiss Muslin Dresses, White Lawn and Pique Suits, Buff and Drab Linen Traveling Suits, from $6 each upward.
Special bargains in ZYPHYR WOOL SEASIDE WRAPS, $2 and $3 each, actual value $6 and $10.

DRESS-MAKING,
UNDER SUPERIOR MANAGEMENT, executed at short notice, *without disappointment in time or fitting*, equal in style and elegance to the best foreign productions.
CHARGES VERY MODERATE.
Broadway, 4th-av., 9th and 10th sts.

POPULAR CARPET STORE.

No. 123 Bowery, near Grand-st.
CARPETS AT POPULAR PRICES.
Fine Check and White Mattings, 25c. per yard.
Ingrain Carpets, 50c., 60c., 75c., and $1 per yard.
3-Ply Carpets, $1 25 per yard.
English Tapestry Brussels, $1 25 per yard.
Body Brussels, in new designs, $1 75 to $2 per yard.
A large stock of Paper Hangings, Curtains, Cornices, Window Shades, Oil-cloths, and Rugs, at
EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
ALL GOODS
GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED.

FURNITURE.



Medal of special award at American Institute Exposition, 1872, and all the principal Expositions and Fairs throughout the United States.

THE ICE KING

Is the only Refrigerator in the world. It is a PRESERVER, not a consumer, like others that bear the name of refrigerator. It will keep every description of perishable food longer, dryer, and better than any other now in use, and will not consume half the amount of ice. The following are some of its advantages over all others: 1st. It saves fifty per cent. of ice over all other refrigerators: 2d. With the Ice King I can freeze a pan of water into solid ice in a very few hours. 3d. It produces a dry, cold temperature in the provision chamber. 4th. It will produce a temperature of 18° below freezing point in the warmest day of Summer. 5th. One article will not partake of the taste or smell of the other. 6th. The refrigerator is divided into two separate and distinct compartments. 7th. The Ice King is one of the best refrigerators for cooling wine. 8th. Combined with the refrigerator is one of the finest water-coolers in the world. 9th. The provision chamber can easily be kept sweet and clean, as it has no drippings from the ice. 10th. It costs no more than the ordinary refrigerator, and is manufactured into all sizes, suitable for hotels, restaurants, saloons, steam-boats, grocers, butchers, and family purposes. The Ice King can now be seen in operation at
OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM OF
THE ICE KING REFRIGERATOR Manufacturing Company,
NO. 1,184 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 28TH AND 29TH STS.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS TAKEN FOR FURNITURE,
CARPETS,
BEDDING, &C., AT
S. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S,
Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham-st.
AN IMMENSE STOCK AND LOW PRICES.
Don't throw away your money on cheap goods, but GET A GOOD ARTICLE, AND TAKE TIME T PAY FOR IT.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
Office and Library Furniture,
NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.
Fine Cylinder Desks.

Warren Ward & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF CHAMBER SETS, PARLOR SUITES, LAMBREQUINS, CURTAINS, CORNICES, SHADES, BEDDING, &C. AT MODERATE PRICES.
Nos. 75 and 77 SPRING-ST., corner CROSBY.

MAGNUS BROTHERS,
No. 104 Fulton-st., up-stairs,
offer at retail Picture Cords, all colors, the best quality, and warranted for thirty years; Tassels, Wire, Nails, Hooks, &c., Carpet Bindings, Tacks, Thread, Shade Tassels, Cord, Banner and Upholstery Trimmings on hand and made to order at short notice.

2,000 WALNUT BEDSTEADS AND chamber-sets of various grades; elegant designs; richly carved and trimmed with foreign wood; warranted thoroughly seasoned and substantially made, at much below store prices, at manufactory, No. 580 Hudson-st.

REFRIGERATOR AND WATER-cooler Combined.—Saveny's patent. The only cast-iron porcelain-lined Refrigerator. Black-walnut cases. The best in the world; beauty, durability, and economy combined. For sale by JONES & HUBBELL, No. 920 Broadway.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH COOLer, is the best. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d-st. Refrigerators repaired.

DRY GOODS.

STERN BROS.

SIXTH-AVENUE AND TWENTY-THIRD-STREET,
367 SIXTH-AVENUE,
110 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET,
Beg to call attention this week to the sweeping reduction of prices they have made in their
LADIES', MISSES', AND INFANTS' UNDER-WEAR DEPARTMENT,
Affording customers a most excellent opportunity of supplying their wants for the coming Summer at unexceptionally low prices.
Especial attention is called to our large assortment of
LADIES' NIGHT ROBES from $1 25 upward.
LADIES' CHEMISES, trimmed with Hamburg embroidery tucks, ruffles, &c., at 89c., $1, $1 25, $1 45, up to $9 50.
LADIES' DRAWERS, large variety of styles and trimmings, at 68c., 73c., 79c., $1 10, up to $3 50.
LADIES' MUSLIN DRESSING SACQUES at 75c., $1, upward.
LADIES' LAWN DRESSING SACQUES, with insertion, tucking, and ruffles, at $1 62, $2 05, and $2 42.
CORSET COVERS from 75c. up to $4 50.
TRAIN AND WALKING SKIRTS in all possible designs, a very large assortment very cheap.
LAWN, PERCALE, AND CALICO MORNING WRAPPERS.
LADIES' WHITE LAWN WRAPPERS, trimmed with three rows insertion front and back, from $8 upward.
LINEN AND MUSLIN PILLOW SHAMS AND SHEETS, our own styles and designs, very low prices.
We call particular attention to the fact that all our goods are made of the most superior muslin and by the most popular machines, and guarantee the workmanship to be of the very best order.
In connection with the above, we have a large line of MISSES' AND INFANTS' WEAR.
MISSES' NIGHTGOWNS, CHEMISES AND DRAWERS, in all sizes and various trimmings;
INFANTS' SLIPS, ROBES, SKIRTS, WAISTS, LACE AND QUILTED BIBS, STOCKING SUPPORTERS, &c.
CHILDREN'S PIQUE DRESSES, SUITS, CAPES, MANTLES, SACQUES, &c., &c.
CHILDREN'S LINEN BLOUSES AND WAISTS, ALL AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

MILLINERY GOODS,
RIBBONS, STRAW GOODS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, FRAMES, &c.
We have now in stock the leading and most popular shapes of Chip, Hair, and Split Straw ROUND HATS AND BONNETS,
300 cases Straw Goods at
VASTLY REDUCED PRICES.
An unequaled assortment of
FINEST FRENCH FLOWERS,
branched in any style to suit the wants of customers.
Our stock of Gros Grain
BONNET RIBBONS
comprises all the new shades out this season in Nos. 5, 9, 12, and 16.
SASH RIBBONS in ROMAN, BLOCK PLAIDS, GROS GRAIN, TAFFETA, BLACK AND COLORED WATERED, &c., &c., &c., together forming the richest assortment in the City.
BLACK GROS GRAIN SASH RIBBON, PURE SILK, full seven inches wide, reduced to $1 per yard.
COLORED SASH RIBBON, FULL SEVEN INCHES WIDE, extra quality, all colors, 87c. per yard.
WINDSOR TIES, FULL LENGTH AND WIDTH, 38c., with a large variety of Crepe du Chene Ties in plain and tasselled, Polka dot and fancy Ties and Scarfs.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.
We are now displaying the most complete and largest assortment of Parasols in the City.
Changeable Silk Umbrellas, all sizes and colors, with Malaga, Ivory Oxidized and Cornelian Handles.
Extra Black Silk Serge-lined Umbrellas, trimmed with all styles of fringes.
Gros Grain Silk Sun-Umbrellas, in the new shades of reseda and sage colors. Embroidered with new and unique designs in handles.
CHILDREN'S PARASOLS, in all COLORS, lined and unlined, from 25c. up.
Ladies will find it to their interest to inspect our prices before purchasing.
Novelties in
PARIS AND VIENNA FANCY GOODS.
Elegant Designs in Oxidized Chatelaines, Bonnet Pins, Ornaments, Belt Clasps, Sleeve-buttons, Pins and Parasol-Holders, at Positive Bargains.
Large assortment of styles of
TRIANON FANS,
at greatly reduced prices.
SOAPS AND PERFUMERY.
Colgate's celebrated Toilet Soaps, all the popular makes.
Lubin's and Coutray's French Perfumery and Soaps.
Lubin's Powders,
Florida Water,
Eau de Cologne, &c., &c., &c.
Lower prices than any other establishment.

STERN BROS.

SIXTH-AVENUE AND TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.

WILSON & GREIG

NO. 771 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 9TH-ST.

WILSON & GREIG WILL OFFER ON MONDAY 1,000 BLACK CASHMERE and COLORED CLOTH CLOAKS, in all the newest shapes for Spring wear.

WILSON & GREIG HAVE A CHOICE STOCK OF LADIES' COSTUMES, in every material, in correct taste.

WILSON & GREIG HAVE JUST RECEIVED PARIS EMBROIDERED BATISTE COSTUMES and POLONAISES, made up and unmade.

WILSON & GREIG HAVE A COMPLETE assortment of MOURNING GOODS and BLACK SILKS of the most desirable makers.

WILSON & GREIG HAVE ALL KINDS of Washing Materials for COSTUMES and CHILDREN'S wear.

WILSON & GREIG HAVE RECEIVED A new supply of J. B. P. FRENCH CORSETS and BOUDIER'S KID GLOVES in Spring shades.

WILSON & GREIG.—IN THEIR LADIES' and CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT will be found a very superior stock.

WILSON & GREIG HAVE RECEIVED Navy-blue English Waterproofs, Camel's Hair Cloth, Etruscan Cloths, Washing Cloths, and other novelties for Polonaise.

WILSON & GREIG HAVE 1,000 CHILdren's Cloth Cloaks, for all ages, at very low prices.

WILSON & GREIG HAVE JUST REceived Black and COLORED YAK LACES, LINEN LACES, GUIPURE LACES, and real THREAD LACES and EMBROIDERIES, of every description.

WILSON & GREIG HAVE RECEIVED PARIS FANCY TIES, MARIA STUART RUFFS, and other novelties for neck wear.

WILSON & GREIG.—DRESS-MAKING for LADIES, Misses, and Children; styles exclusive; superior fit and careful charges can be relied upon.

WILSON & GREIG HAVE MANY EXclusive novelties, not to be found at any other house, and solicit an examination of their stock.

WILSON & GREIG

NO. 771 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 9TH-ST.

GRENADINES, GRENADINES.
TWO YARDS WIDE, WARRANTED PURE SILK AND WOOL,
$1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50.
The above prices are scarcely half cost of importation.
BLACK SILKS.
WARRANTED THE BEST VALUE IN THE TRADE.
HANDSOME ALPACAS.
40 CENTS AND 50 CENTS PER YARD.
PRINTED FRENCH BATISE, 25 CENTS, JUST HALF PRICE.
JACKSON'S MOURNING-STORE,
COR. BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY-PLACE.

DRY GOODS.

GOODS FROM AUCTION!

DECIDED BARGAINS!

We will open on MONDAY, May 12, and offer during the week, another large line of AUCTION-BOUGHT DRESS GOODS and SILKS, purchased during the recent STRINGENCY in the MONEY MARKET FOR CASH. Our former efforts having met with such a gratifying success, we have been encouraged to again purchase largely, and are thereby enabled to offer in DRESS GOODS and SILKS, SPRING and SUMMER NOVELTIES that are ATTRACTIVE in STYLE, TASTY in APPEARANCE, and for CHEAPNESS of PRICE CANNOT BE SURPASSED BY ANY HOUSE IN THIS CITY.

In CHEAP DRESS GOODS we have made a SPECIAL EFFORT, and call the ATTENTION of CONSUMERS to our LARGE and VARIED ASSORTMENT, which we are OFFERING AT PRICES that PLACE THEM WITHIN EASY REACH OF ALL.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH-ST.,
GRAND-ST. AND CHRYSTIE.

READY-MADE SUITS!

MAGNIFICENT OPPORTUNITY!

We have on hand, and will OPEN FOR INSPECTION and SALE on MONDAY, May 12, and during the week, a large and varied assortment of READY-MADE SUITS, both IMPORTED and of DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE. These SUITS are ADAPTED to the PRESENT SEASON, are made up in the different grades of SILKS and DRESS GOODS, and in the latest SPRING and SUMMER STYLES. Desiring to dispose of the entire stock at once, we have MARKED THE PRICES DOWN, and, in many instances, HANDSOME GARMENTS will be sold at little above the actual cost of importation or manufacture. This is an opportunity that consumers cannot afford to lose.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH-ST.,
GRAND-ST. AND CHRYSTIE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.
SILK DEPARTMENT.
HAVING MADE EXTENSIVE PURCHASES IN COLORED AND BLACK SILKS DURING THE RECENT DEPRESSION IN THE EUROPEAN MARKETS, WE OFFER OUR ENTIRE STOCK, COMPRISING ALL THE NEWEST COLORS, MARINE, BRUN, ECRU, &C., &C., AT A REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT. FROM THE PRICES OF THE EARLIER PART OF THE SEASON.
BLACK SILKS.
GUINET'S DRAP DE FRANCE.
JAMES McCREERY & CO. "FAMILY SILK."
BONNET'S SATIN FINISH, $2.
THE SUBLIME CACHEMIRE EXTRA, WHICH, FOR BRILLIANCY OF FINISH AND ELEGANCE, EXCELS ANY OTHER SILK MANUFACTURED.
A VERY GREAT VARIETY OF OTHER MAKES AT AN UNUSUAL REDUCTION.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER,
ON MONDAY, MAY 12,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FINE LYONS FANCY SILKS, AT REDUCED PRICES. GRISAILLE STRIPES, $1 25, REDUCED FROM $1 75. GRISAILLE STRIPES, $1 50, REDUCED FROM $2. GRAY AND BLACK STRIPES, 87½c., IN ALL THE NEW DESIGNS. FANCY COLORS AT $1 12½, $1 25 AND $1 50.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER,
ON MONDAY, MAY 12,
GREAT BARGAINS IN FANCY SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS, INCLUDING ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
SULTANA AND MOHAIR SERGES, IN ALL THE NEW SHADES OF SAGE AND MIGNETTE; 50c. PER YARD.
FRENCH MOHAIRS, SATIN STRIPES, 40c. AND 50c. PER YARD.
IMITATION CAMEL'S-HAIR CLOTH, LIGHT TEXTURE, 50c. AND 62½c.
BROCADED JAPANESE POPLIN, ELEGANT DESIGNS, 37½c.
BROCADED, STRIPED, 25c.
PLAIN AND FANCY MOHAIRS, REDUCED TO 20c. AND 25c.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
will offer,
ON MONDAY, May 12,
their entire stock of
LADIES' SUITS
and
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER-WEAR,
at greatly reduced prices.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
will offer, ON MONDAY, May 12,
a splendid stock of RICH DRESS GOODS, IN EVERY FABRIC SUITABLE FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
PLAIN SILK CHALLIES, IN NEW COLORS, 87½ cents.
REAL INDIA PONGEE SILKS, $1.
STRIPED SICILIAN, REDUCED FROM $4 TO $2 50.
CAMEL'S HAIR AND SILK SERGE, AND ARMURE, $1 25.
BROCADED MIKADO SILKS, REDUCED FROM $1 50 TO $1.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PONGEES, 62½ cts. UPWARD.
PURE SILK WEFT MOHAIRS, 75 cts. per yard.
FINE SUMMER CASHMERE, 75 cents per yard.
JAPANESE SILKS, SUPERIOR QUALITY, 50 cts. to 75 cts.
EXTRA QUALITY SICILIAN SILK, IN PLAIN COLORS.
IRISH POPLINS, IN ALL THE NEW SPRING SHADES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.
On MONDAY, May 12,
WE WILL CLEAR OUT OUR STOCK OF REAL INDIA STELLA AND CALCUTTA SHAWLS, AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
HAVING MARKED THEM DOWN TO NEARLY ONE-HALF THEIR ORIGINAL PRICE, NOW IS THE TIME FOR LADIES TO GET DECIDED BARGAINS IN THESE GOODS.
OPEN CENTRE REAL INDIA SHAWLS, $35, WORTH $65
Do. do. do. $45, WORTH $75
Do. do. do. $75, WORTH $120
UP TO THE FINEST IMPORTED, AT A PROPORTIONATE REDUCTION.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
HAVE RECEIVED PER LAST STEAMER, ANOTHER MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF LLAMA LACE SHAWLS AND SACQUES.
THESE GOODS ARE VERY CHOICE, BEING ALL THREAD PATTERNS, AND THE MOST FASHIONABLE SHAPES.
ALSO, A FRESH INVOICE OF BLACK THREAD LACE SHAWLS AND SACQUES AND GUIPURE SACQUES AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AARON.—A YOUNG MAN WITH ENERGY and a few thousand dollars can obtain a profitable and genteel business with the undersigned, providing his references are satisfactory. Address, with all necessary information, AARON, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—A FINE STOCK OF CLOTHING in one of the best locations on 4th-av.; old stand, and good business; worth about $20,000; will take half in desirable real estate. HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d-st.

BAKERY, OR FOR CONFECTIONERY business, with fixtures; rare business chance; in Brooklyn. Inquire at No. 239 Water-st., New-York.

A SPLENDID CHANCE FOR A PHOTOgrapher.—The old established gallery, corner of Bleecker and Carmine sts., to let, rent $600. Inquire at KOCH'S, No. 15 Carmine-st.

ICE CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,
MADE FROM PURE CREAM ONLY,
$1 60 per Gallon.
Liberal arrangements made with hotels, restaurants, churches, charitable institutions, and the trade.
J. M. HORTON & CO.
Depots—Nos. 305 4th-av., 1,264 Broadway, 75 and 77 Chatham-st.

At MEARES',

SIXTH-AV. AND NINETEENTH-ST.
OPENING ON MONDAY,
A very large assortment of Ladies' Suits, in Black Silks, Striped Silks, and Linen, both imported and of our own manufacture.
Great variety of Imported Suits, $12, $14, $15, $18, $20, to $50.
Plain Black and Striped Silk Suits, richly trimmed, best custom work, $55, $70, and $75.
Black Alpaca Suits, our own manufacture, very stylishly trimmed, fine material, and well made, $12, $15, and $25.
Black Cretonne Suits, elaborately but neatly trimmed, $35; usual cost, $60.
Black Cashmere and Camels' Hair Cloth Polonaise, trimmed with silk, $18; plain do., $15.
Linen and Batiste Polonaise, $6, $8, $9, $10, $12.
Linen Suits, in latest styles, $6, $8, $10, $12, and $15.
Orders for garments promptly and neatly executed, at moderate prices.
Mourning Outfits to order, at shortest notice.

Fine Llama Lace Sacques, $8, $10, $12, $15, $16, and $17.
Cashmere Sacques and Talmas, $13, $14, and $16.

DRESS GOODS AND SILKS.
Best Brands Black Alpacas, 25c., 30c., 38c., 40c., and 50c.
Very fine Black Cashmeres, 95c., $1, $1 10, and $1 25.
1,500 pieces Dress Goods, plain and fancy, 20c., 25c., 30c., 37c., 44c., and 50c.
Finest Japanese Poplins, 24c.; Japanese Silks, 45c.
Striped Dress Silks, light and dark stripes, 88c. to $1.
Extra good Black Silks, $1, $1 25, $1 30, and $1 38.
Superior Gros Grain Silks, $1 50, $1 75, $2, and $2 25.
Colored and Turquoise Trimming Silks—new colors.

LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS AND CORSETS.
All the popular Makes of Corsets at low prices.
Embroidered French Wove Corsets, $1 and $1 25—very cheap.
Hoop-Skirt Panniers, fashionable shapes, 50c., 63c., and 75c.
Chemises and Drawers in great variety of style and trimming, 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 38, and $1 50.
Night Gowns, all styles, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, and $2.
Ladies' Toilet Sacques and Corset Covers, in Linen and Cambric.
Walking and Trail Skirts, Baby Baskets and Pillow Shams.
Child's Normandy Caps, Medallions, and Italian Lace, $3 to $4.
Child's Linen and Pique Suits, Braided, $1 75 to $2 50.

HOUSEKEEPING AND DOMESTIC GOODS.
A very large and most complete assortment.
Table Linens, Sheetings, Napkins, and Towels.
Nottingham and Real Lace Curtains and Tidies.
Piano Covers and Table Cloths, embroidered borders.
Nottingham Lace Curtains by the yard or set.
Fine Nottingham Lace, 25c., 35c., 40c., 50c., and 60c.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.
OPENING ON MONDAY.
Great Bargains in Every Style. Prices Lower than any house in the City.
Finest Club Stick Umbrellas, twilled silk, with belt hooks, $2 25, $2 75, $3 25, $4, and $4 50.
1,000 Pongee, Silk-lined, Grass, Cloth, and Serge Umbrellas, all lined, 60c., 75c., 88c., $1, $1 25, and $1 50, half price.
Hosiery, Gloves, and under-garments in seasonable styles.
Millinery Goods, Straw Hats, Frames and Flowers in great variety.
Laces, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Veils—all new goods.
Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Fringes, Ties, and Bows.
Always a full assortment of the newest styles.
RICHARD MEARES,
Corner of 6th-av. and 19th-st.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, near 20th-st. Spring and Summer styles, JUST IMPORTED. Beautiful costumes. Patterns with cloth models now ready. Patterns fitted to the form warranted perfect. Cutting and basting. Come EARLY in the day.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS

are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. The CONCERTO STOP *is the best ever placed in any Organ. It is produced by a third set of reeds peculiarly voiced, the* EFFECT *of which is* MOST CHARMING *and* SOUL STIRRING, *while its* IMITATION *of the* HUMAN VOICE *is* SUPERB. *Terms liberal.*
A GREAT OFFER. HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, N. Y., *will dispose of* 100 PIANOS *and* ORGANS *of first-class makers, including* WATERS', *at extremely low prices for cash, or part cash, and balance in small monthly payments. New 7-Octave first-class* PIANOS, *all modern improvements, for $275 cash. Organs $55, $75.* DOUBLE-REED ORGANS, $100; 4-STOP $110; 8-STOP, $125, *upwards. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED for one stamp. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, Temperance Societies, Lodges, etc.* AGENTS WANTED.

CHICKERING & SONS'

(Established 1823.)
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES.
Warerooms, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. (Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 135 4th-av.)

CHURCH ORGANS.—WM. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing-st., have finished and for sale one of eight stops, pedals, two of twelve stops, pedal bass. Warranted superior in tone and finish, and contain all the improvements. Apply as above.

CHURCH ORGANS AT BARGAINS.—ONE new, one bank of keys, fifty-eight notes, two octaves, pedals, and sub-bass. Also, one of two banks, second-hand, for sale cheap for cash. Apply to E. L. ELLISON, No. 12 East 14th-st., New-York.

BEST PIANOS.—HALLET, DAVIS & CO'S. Berry's and other new and second-hand pianos and organs for rent and sale on installments, very cheap. BERRY & CO., 789 Broadway, corner 10th-st.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

No. 153 Broadway.
CASH ASSETS, April 1, 1873
$566,557 89.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th av. And the "Times" West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ATTENTION, LADIES. Capable servants, German, English, Irish, Scotch, Swedish, &c., for City or country, waiting for situations at CARPENTER'S Agency, No. 126 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE WOULD like an engagement as companion or governess in this neighborhood or to visit Europe. Best of references given and required. Address A. B. C., Brooklyn Post-office.

AN EXPERIENCED AMERICAN LADY would like to take charge of a house in the City or out; best of reference given. Call or address Mrs. Bowl, No. 151 East 60th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a respectable Protestant young woman. Apply for two days, at No. 205 West 10th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a German young woman; understands French, English, and German cooking in all its branches; is willing and obliging; has good references. Call at Mrs. Haw's, No. 348 Bowery, entrance on Great Jones-street.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT dress-maker wishes a few engagements by the day or week in private families, in City or country; can sew on machine. Call at No. 883 4th-av.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—A LADY WOULD like a position as housekeeper, or companion to an invalid lady; or is willing to accept any other position of trust not menial; good references. Address M. M. D., No. 88 2d-st., Williamsburg.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN girl, to do general house-work, or as cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. Hild's.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL to take care of children or would wait on a lady; would like to go to Europe. Address A. M., Box No. 44 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN Protestant woman as infant's nurse. Call at No. 238 8th-av., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN woman, in a family as seamstress; would assist in chamber-work or any light house-work; is a first-class seamstress, and has a thorough knowledge of housekeeping. Address Mrs. G. Y., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE of the Bowery Branch Young Men's Christian Association of the City of New-York, No. 134 Bowery, between Broome and Grand sts., furnishes employers promptly with clerks, copyists, cooks, coachmen, farmers, gardeners, laborers, mechanics, office boys, and all kinds of male labor, free of charge to employer or employe. Men forwarded to the country, on receipt of fare. Address personally, or by letter, (with stamp inclosed,) W. B. CHURCHILL, Rev. JOHN DOOLY, General Secretary of the Bowery Branch, Y. M. C. A.

A MAN WITH MANY YEARS' EXperience in manufacturing ladies' trimmings, as plaitings, flutings, ruffings, lace collars, &c., also a practical mechanic, and competent to invent and construct machinery for the purpose, is now open for an engagement with a party that is or intends to go into the above business. Address, for eight days, L. M. F., Station C, New-York.

A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, WITH FIRST-class references, desires to go to Europe with a gentleman or family; speaks English and Spanish. Address No. 31 West 13th-st., from 11 to 2 o'clock.

COACHMAN.—BY A RELIABLE MARRIED man, without incumbrance; is strictly honest and sober; understands his business thoroughly; has four years' first-class City reference from his last employer. Address W. B. M., Box No. 28, *Times* Up-town office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FRENCH COACHMAN; understands his business perfectly; is a good, steady, and careful driver; thoroughly competent in every respect; highly recommended; City or country. Call or address G. V., No. 17 East 30th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO incumbrance; can procure unexceptionable City references in regard to sobriety and industry; is also an expert four-in-hand or tandem driver if required. Call or address W. M., No. 29 West 13th-st., stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHman; Protestant, married, no incumbrances; will be disengaged next week; highest City references; eighteen years' experience; family selling out. Call or address for two days Coachman, No. 160 East 23d-st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A single man, who thoroughly understands the care of horses; good City reference from last place; is not afraid of work. Call or address for two days, T. C., No. 47 East 52d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARried man, without incumbrance; has long experience, and understands his business thoroughly; first-class City reference. Address M. H., Coachman, No. 208 West 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A STRICTLY TEMperate single man, with long experience; best reference from his former employers for honesty, sobriety and capability. Apply at No. 24 Lexington-av., private stable, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, AS coachman; has the best City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days on T. M. G., No. 65 West 44th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG man, thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages. Call on or address R. D., for two days, No. 114 West 18th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO understands the business; will be generally useful; best references given. Address C. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN (ENGlish) as coachman and groom in a private family; thoroughly understands his business. Call or address P. P., No. 140 West 50th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; can be highly recommended. Call or address Martin, No. 203 West 20th-st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED waiter in a private family; excellent City reference. Call or address No. 145 West 24th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COLORED CHAMBER-MAID. One who is a good plain sewer, and can bring good references, may apply at No. 109 Madison-av., Monday and Tuesday, till 12 o'clock.

WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF AN IRON house, a well educated young man, sixteen or seventeen years of age, who resides with his parents in this City. Address Box No. 3,080 Post-office.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison-av.
School hours, 9¼ A. M. to 2¼ P. M.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway.—Book-keeping, Writing, Arithmetic, &c. Open DAY and EVENING, all Summer; students commencing now, can finish in the Fall.

$2 50.—WRITING. TWENTY-four Lessons—Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Grammar, and Spelling taught privately. PAINE'S College, No. 1,313 Broadway; Down-town College, No. 62 Bowery. Ladies qualified as book-keepers and cashiers.

PROF. SEDAN, LATE OF NEW-YORK University, will shortly open a first-class boarding school at Dresden. Parents intending to send sons abroad for education and travel address him at No. 222 West 35th-st.

SPANISH CLASSES NOW FORMING AT the Mercantile Library; private lessons at No. 789 6th-av., by Prof. DE TORNOS.

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER.—LANguages and sciences taught; your own terms. No. 247 West 23d st. LEOPOLDO.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 138 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN.
$5,000,000
7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.
COUPON AND REGISTERED. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, APRIL AND OCTOBER.
THE CANADA SOUTHERN, or eastern end of this line, whose Bonds were so rapidly sold last Summer,
Is Now Finished,
and will be opened for business, in connection with the TOLEDO AND WABASH and other Western Roads, at a very early day. The CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN, or western end of this line, is now being rapidly built, and the Company expect it to be finished during the present year.
THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE, when completed through, will be of immense advantage to the shipping interests of the Great West, being *Level, Straight* and thirty-three miles Shorter than any other route. Having connections with all the lines running into Buffalo at the East and Chicago at the West, and under the management of some of the most experienced railroad operators of the country, its success is rendered a certainty, and its Bonds must be a safe and profitable investment. It makes the shortest and best connections going West, both at Toledo and Detroit, and is the only Seven per Cent. Gold Bond on any through Trunk line now offered.
Pamphlets and all information furnished by
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED,
$6,000,000,
Bonds due Oct. 1, 1903, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.
$600,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.
Coupon Bonds of........................$1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.
Price, 94 and Accrued Interest.
ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
NO. 14 WALL-ST., N. Y.
ANDREWS & CO.,
NO. 10 PLACE VENDOME, PARIS.
Travelers' Credits
issued, both in STERLING, on
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND IN FRANCS, ON PARIS.
UNDER THE SAME LETTER.
CIRCULAR NOTES
of £10, £20, and £50 on the
UNION BANK, OF LONDON.
COMMERCIAL CREDITS: EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PARIS.
Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission. Railway Loans negotiated.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., issue Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Union Bank of London, available in all parts of the world.

FOR SALE.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of East Saginaw, Michigan, until the 15th day of May, 1873, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in East Saginaw, Michigan, eight per cent. semi-annual water-works bonds, or for any part thereof.
The Board hereby expressly reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
By order of Board of Water Commissioners.
W. R. BURT, Treasurer.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 30, 1873.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 5th of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the Company, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, for registration on or before the 8th of May proximo.
JOHN F. TRACY, President.
C. R. MARVIN, Secretary.

ELECTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, No. 21 Water-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 2d day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for fifteen Directors of said Company for the then ensuing year, and for two inspectors of election for 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from May 3 to June 3, 1873.—Dated May 2, 1873.
HENRY C. MURPHY, President.
O. P. QUINTARD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 3, 1873.
THE BOOKS FOR THE SUBSCRIPTION to the capital stock of the German-American Loan and Mortgage Company are now open, at the banking-house of Messrs. Heidelbach, Frank & Co., No. 32 Exchange-place. Ten per cent. of the amount subscribed must be paid at the time of subscription.
E. L. FRANK,
CHAUNCEY VIBBARD,
EMERSON FOOTE, } Commissioners.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 187 Broadway, New-York, THURSDAY, May 15, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any business that may legally come before the meeting.
WM. A. HAYES, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1873.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1873.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for thirteen directors and three inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held at the office of the company, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of May, 1873. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
HENRY H. HALL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, May 1, 1873.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER cent. (4) free of taxes has been declared payable on and after 8th inst.; transfer-books closed until that day.
G. W. DUER, President.

NEW-YORK, May 3, 1873.
THE NEW-YORK STATE LOAN AND Trust Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on and after May 15.
F. N. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGLISH STANDARD ROSES.
CHOICE ASSORTMENT.
For price list address FLORIST, Box No. 191 Post-office, West Brighton, N. Y.

BAKERS' AND CONFECTIONERS' UTENSILS.—Ice-cream freezers, tubs, molds, &c. Agent for Mills, Seamen & Packer's patent Philadelphia ice-cream machines. WILLIAM HART, No. 34 Catharine-st., New-York.

500 BARRELS OF THE BEST BRANDS of Portland Cement for sale by the Bandman Artificial Stone Company, No. 62 Broadway, Room No. 42.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

Peremptory Sale.

Bradhurst Estate.

THIS MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY,
CONSISTING OF

126 LOTS,

LOCATED ON
ST. NICHOLAS-AV.,
147TH, 148TH, AND 149TH STS.,
AND 10TH-AV.,

Will be Sold at Auction,

By Order of the Heir

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE UNDERSIGNED,

On Tuesday, May 20, 1873,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY,
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

THIS FINE ESTATE

Is most beautifully situated on high ground, natural soil, good drainage of even grade, and has VERY EXTENSIVE VIEWS OF THE EAST RIVER, LONG ISLAND SOUND, AND SURROUNDING NEIGHBORHOOD. ST. NICHOLAS-AV. Is completed beyond this property to 155th-st. THE RAPID TRANSIT ROAD, The construction of which is now almost a certainty, will bring this property within twenty-five minutes travel from City Hall. TITLE INDISPUTABLE, having been in the Bradhurst family for SEVERAL GENERATIONS.

SALE ABSOLUTE.

Seventy per cent. of the purchase-money may remain on Bond and Mortgage for three, five, or seven years.

Full covenant warrantee deeds.

Printed abstracts of title will be furnished purchasers free of charge.

HENRY NICOLL,
Attorney for
H. M. & E. L. BRADHURST,
No. 30 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF BEAUTIFUL VILLA PLOTS ON THE HIGHLANDS OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY, FRONTING ON CENTRAL-AV.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

SIXTEEN VILLA PLOTS,

situate on the westerly side of the Central-av., Westchester County, and within five minutes' walk of McComb's Bridge. The land is high, and has commanding water and inland views. For healthfulness of location, beautiful scenery, and ease of access, the above-described property is not surpassed by any in the lower end of Westchester County.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., or at the office of S. V. R. CRUGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

35 EAST 49TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.

For sale, in 49th-st., just east of 5th av., a beautiful four-story brown stone house, 17x60 feet. Has been recently overhauled in the most thorough manner; the plumbing-work, mantels, &c., being all new and of the best quality, and is tastefully decorated; lot 100.5 feet in depth.

The owner will sell the house with the handsome fixtures and furniture, or the house and lot can be bought without the furniture. We would recommend it to the attention of any one desiring to purchase an attractive house in the best location in New-York, at a very reasonable price. To a professional man it would be especially desirable. A comparatively small amount of cash to be paid down.

For further particulars and permits apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

WM. TRIST BAILEY, AUCTIONEER, real estate broker, valuer, surveyor, receiver of rents, assessor of losses by fire, loans negotiated, mortgages cashed. Fifteen years of thorough practical experience in all the varied branches of the profession enables me to offer my services with confidence to the public. Offices, No. 152 Broadway, (ground floor.)

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE—Nos. 20, 22, and 24 East 57th-st.; Nos 20 and 41 West 53d-st.; Nos. 14 and 16 West 53d-st.; Nos. 1 and 13 East 53d-st.; Nos. 16, 18, and 20 West 52d-st.; Nos. 26 and 71 West 46th-st., and No. 11 East 41st-st.; $35,000 to $80,000 and upward. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

A.—FOR SALE—FOUR FIRST-CLASS four-story high-stoop stone fronts, (College lease,) on north side of 49th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 23x60, 20x30, and 16x65. Apply to
WM. C. LESSTER,
No. 47 West 49th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—TWO nice large houses, four-story, high stoop brown stone, in one of the best locations in New-York; will exchange for good country property and cash. Address HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d-st.

A DECIDED BARGAIN, NEAR MADISON-AV.; below 57th-st.—Plot of land 170 by half block embracing seven three-story brick dwellings, now rented for $6,000 (quarterly, in advance.)
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—HOUSE in perfect order, on University-place. Apply to
RATHBONE & COSTER,
No. 39 Nassau-st., Room No. 10.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 44TH-ST., FIRST-class three-story and basement brown-stone front houses, Nos. 245 and 247; price $16,000 and $17,000. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—EIGHTY ACRES OF SPLENDID land in the new part of the City at $1,500 per acre. Apply to
HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 106 Broadway, or Tremont.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

OUR ENLARGED CITY.—(SEE WORLD article of Thursday last.)—For sale at New-Rochelle, highly desirable country-seat, located on the Sound, conveniently near station, on New-Haven Railroad, by which it is forty-seven minutes only to Forty-second-street (on completion of Fourth-avenue improvements this time will probably be reduced one-third;) commutation $75; this estate, of about 16 acres, in its completeness, is unsurpassed; the grounds are high and healthful, and command charming water and inland views; the improvements consist of spacious mansion house, with city conveniences, stable, coach-house, &c., all in the most thorough repair and ready for an appreciative occupant. Full particulars, photographs, &c., with STEPHENS BROTHERS, No. 187 Broadway.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN.

Residence of the late George W. Elder, consisting of a large house, with all the modern improvements for a first-class residence, gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c., in perfect order, stable, barn, gardener's house, &c., about six acres of improved land, abundance of fruit, situated on Richmond Hill, about half a mile from depot; situation high, with a commanding view. This is one of the finest places in the vicinity.

If not sold will be leased for a term of years, furnished. Apply to
N. L. McCREADY,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., New-York,
or to GEO. ELDER, Stamford, Conn., Executors.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW AND neatly arranged dwelling pleasantly situated, containing ten rooms, in a first-class neighborhood, and convenient to schools and churches, and within five minutes' walk of depot at Ridgewood, N. J., on line of Erie Railroad, distant twenty miles from New-York; will sell or let for Summer months, or lease for one, three or five years. For full particulars, Apply to
THOS. T. WALTON,
Imperial Insurance Company,
Nos 40 and 42 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TASTY AND comfortable cottage residence, with wide halls, verandahs, ample shade, lawn, garden, small and large fruit, gas, bath, hot and cold water, closets, &c.; only forty minutes' pleasant ride, (fine views, no dust,) from Liberty-st.; frequent trains till midnight, low fares; near depots; pavements, &c.; $12,000. Terms to suit. Can have carpets, part furniture, and use of stable, if required. $12,000. Apply at West Elizabeth Depot, Central Railroad of New-Jersey, or to Owner, Post-office Box No. 23, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY-seat in the town of Cornwall, Orange County, New-York; about one mile from station on Short Cut road; the situation is high, with extensive view from all sides; it contains from sixteen to twenty acres, on which is house, barn, granary, ice-house, sheds, &c., with the usual amount of fruit-trees; garden stocked with berries, grape-vines, &c. Apply to RICHARD DUSSELL, No. 6 Spring-st., New-York City.

FOR SALE—ON THE MAIN STREET IN the village of Fishkill, Dutchess County, N. Y., two hours from New-York via Hudson River Railroad, a beautiful country residence, with six acres, garden, orchard, and meadow; house has ten sleeping rooms, parlor, library, dining-room, and kitchen; stream of water and mountain scenery. Price, $13,000; terms easy.
W. A. BARNES,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

WEST FARMS, KING'S BRIDGE, AND Morrisania.—Agents for the sale of property in these towns, (to be annexed,) and other portions of Westchester County.
F. G. & D. BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway.

NEAR LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE, A country-seat; four acres or more of high ground; beautiful sloping lawn to running stream, with abundance of full grown shade trees. Apply to owner, EDWD. C. FIEDLER, No. 32 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT YONKERS,
IRVINGTON,
TARRYTOWN,
WHITE PLAINS, &c.

Desirable residences FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Furnished or unfurnished.

BLACKWELL & CO., 55 Liberty-st.

HUDSON RIVER.—ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCE for sale, with immediate possession, known as Cedar Lawn, situated at Fishkill, on the Hudson, above the Highlands, directly opposite and overlooking the City of Newburg, half mile from depot and river, 1½ hours from City, with seven daily trains; ten minutes from churches, schools, stores, &c.; double mansion, 40x65, with all modern improvements, completely furnished, which, together with all outside farm implements, for sale; nine acres, filled with choice young fruit and fine old shade-trees and evergreens; good out-buildings, including glass grapery and ice-house filled; river and mountain views unsurpassed; neighborhood first-class; large garden containing abundance of small fruits. It is a gentleman's place, being unexceptional in every particular, and of a class seldom offered for sale. The owner wishing to go abroad will sell cheap or exchange for first-class unincumbered City property. Address G. S. M., Room No. 96, St. James Hotel, New-York.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—FOR SALE, OR TO let for one year—House, with good-sized piece of land, in the choicest part of the place; house contains sitting-room, dining-room, pantries, five bedrooms and attic, kitchen, bath-room, &c.; gas and water throughout; all in good order; will be sold on easy terms, or rented for $1,200. Address W., Box No. 1,549 Post-office.

AT TARRYTOWN.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT, with fine improvements and LAND IN HIGH STATE OF CULTIVATION; magnificent river view; near New-York, Boston & Montreal Railroad. Apply to BLACKWELL & CO., No. 55 Liberty-st., or opposite depot, Tarrytown, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNTRY-seat at Queens, Long Island, one hour from City; twenty or twenty-seven acres; plenty of fruit; 3,000 feet frontage on Hempstead road and Madison-av.; five minutes from two railroad stations. Apply for particulars to A. G. FINDLAY, at Queens, or No. 85 Leonard-st., New-York.

MONMOUTH BEACH, NORTH BRANCH and Long Branch.—Lots on and near the sea front, of various sizes, at prices from $500 to $5,000 each. Choicely-located sea-side for cottages. For sale by FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—GREAT VARIETY PROPerty for sale; houses furnished and unfurnished to rent. Sale catalogues. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau, corner Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—HUDSON RIVER FRONTS, one hour out; acre lots, very cheap.
C. H. GREEN, Nyack, N. Y.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A VERY handsome residence in Yonkers; the house is situated on Palisade-av., in the best part of the town, being about 320 feet above tide, and the view extends down the river to Staten Island; the house is completely furnished, (fourteen rooms besides bath-room,) and has every convenience; there is an excellent carriage-house, with stabling for three horses and cow; the grounds (about one acre in extent) are beautifully laid out, and in perfect order; there is abundance of fruit of all kinds. Apply to H. N. TITUS, No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—AT TUCKAhoe, Westchester County, fifteen miles from Grand Central Depot, via Harlem Railroad, a small but nice house, and about twelve acres of ground, with stable, barn and garden, with abundance of fruit and vegetables; but five minutes' walk from station; rent will be made low to a responsible and careful tenant. Apply to GEO. A. ROBBINS, No. 4 Jauncey-court, Wall-st.

TO RENT ON BARNEGAT BAY—Near ocean, a furnished Swiss cottage of fifteen rooms; bath-room, hot and cold water, range, laundry; ice-house filled; stable for four horses; boats and boat-house; finest shooting and fishing near New-York, and a place of unsurpassed healthfulness. Address J. B. MOTT, No. 83 Irving-place, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 11 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER—A FURnished cottage, containing six rooms, pleasantly situated at Plandome, on Manhasset Bay, (North Shore,) Long Island, which for beauty of scenery, boating, fishing, and salt-water bathing, cannot be surpassed; location perfectly healthy. For terms, &c., address ROBT. MORRELL, Plandome,
Manhasset, Long Island.

TO RENT—FULLY FURNISHED, ON CAStleton Hill, near West Brighton landing, Staten Island, a commodious residence with stable and extensive grounds; the house is ready for immediate occupation, and is provided with bath, water-closets, stationary tubs, and all conveniences; stage passes the door; rent low. Apply to JOHN McDONALD, No. 8 Battery-place.

TO LET, FURNISHED.—COUNTRY seat, at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, fourteen miles from City Hall; convenient to cars and steam-boats; house has fourteen rooms; all modern improvements; grounds consist of five acres; good garden; ice-house filled; all necessary outbuildings. Apply between 12 M. and 2 P. M. RATHBONE & COSTER, No. 39 Nassau-st., Room No. 10.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—AT FORDHAM Heights, about six acres of land, with two-story and attic house, lately put in complete order; good stable, barns, &c.; fine apple orchard, and good garden; railway station about eight minutes' walk from the property. Apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad-st.

AT KING'S BRIDGE.—A GENTLEMAN'S superb country-seat to let; three minutes' walk from station; consisting of large house, unfurnished, every City convenience, stable, and other out-buildings; thirty acres, high ground, and fine view.
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

STAMFORD.—BEAUTIFUL MODERN cottage to let in Stamford; thirteen rooms all in good order; furnished or unfurnished; range, heater, &c.; handsome shade and pleasant grove; garden on the bank of river; rowing and fishing. For photographs and particulars apply to F. S. ROBINSON, No. 395 Canal-st., second floor.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED, AT GREENwich, Conn., a splendidly-located residence, on high ground, with fine view of Long Island Sound and inland; house first class, large and commodious; stables, &c.; best location in the village.
D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

MORRISTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.—TO let furnished or unfurnished, or for sale, cottage-house; one-half acre ground; two minutes from depot; water, gas, stationary tubs, &c.; good neighborhood; healthy location. Address J. A. DRAKE & CO., Morristown, N. J.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—pleasantly located near depot, corner 5th and Peace sts., Plainfield, N. J.; all improvements. Inquire of house agents there, or OWNER, No. 379 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO RENT AT PELHAM, ON THE Sound.—A two-story and French-roof stone house; modern conveniences; two miles from station; large stables and carriage-house; good garden, planted. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., 7 Pine-st.

TO LET AT FLUSHING—FURNISHED residence, complete in every particular; furnace, gas, &c.; attractive grounds; location unsurpassed; near depot. JAS. B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine-st.

TWELVE ROOMS FOR $50 PER month to rent, within twenty five minutes of Forty-second-street Depot; house and barn, large yard, &c. Inquire at No. 5 Dey-st., Room No. 1.

TO LET.—SECOND FLOOR AND BASEment to let, to a small family. Inquire on the premises, No. 101 King-st.; rent, $35 per month.

TO LET—AT ROSSVILLE, STATEN ISLAND, large house, pleasantly situated on Staten Island Sound. Apply at Nos. 98 and 100 Franklin-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES

TO LET
IN THE

DREXEL BUILDING,

S. E. corner Broad and Wall sts.,

FOR

Corporations, Bankers, Lawyers, &c.,

TWO ELEVATORS, TWO STAIRCASES, FIRE PROOF, well ventilated and lighted, heated by steam; every modern convenience on each floor. Apply to JOS. W. DREXEL, on the premises, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE.—THE PREMISES NO. 11 BARclay-st., about 100 yards west of the new Post-office, will be leased to a good tenant for a term of years. Immediate possession of store, basement, and under-cellar. Possession of lofts May 1, 1874. A first-rate location for restaurant and offices. Apply to JOHN A. BALESTIER, No. 35 Pine-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

SHIPPING.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

(Loading berth Pier No. 12 North River.)

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
MANDINGO, Capt. SPENCE, 24th inst.
For Turk's Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla,
CLARIBEL, Capt. BAYLEY, 31st inst.
For Hayti and Venezuela,
ARIEL, 1,200 tons, June 5.

For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

The full-powered and fast sailing iron screw-steamer JAMAICAN, 2,500 tons register, Commander, ROBERT WATSON, of the WEST INDIA AND PACIFIC ROYAL MAIL COMPANY'S line, will leave New-York on the 20th of May for Liverpool direct. Her passenger accommodation is unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Only first-class passengers carried; fare $80 currency. For freight or passage, apply to
PIM, FORWOOD & CO.,
No. 56 Wall, and No. 59 Pine-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

Avery's Art Sale!

HIS WELL-KNOWN COLLECTION OF

160 FIRST-CLASS PAINTINGS,

BY OVER 100 CELEBRATED ARTISTS

NOW ON EXHIBITION DAY and EVENING at

NO. 625 BROADWAY.

PURCHASERS SELDOM HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO SELECT FROM SO LARGE AND SO WELL-CHOSEN A COLLECTION, ONE IN WHICH THE SUBJECTS ARE SO VARIED AND INTERESTING, AND WHICH ARE NOW OFFERED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN A PUBLIC WAY, AND WHERE THEY WILL HAVE THE CHANCE OF PROCURING THEM AT LESS THAN THEIR MARKET VALUE, WHICH IS DESTINED TO RULE STILL HIGHER. THEY MAY BE ASSURED THAT THEY WILL NOT BE FOR SALE AFTER THE AUCTION, AND GENTLEMEN ARE EARNESTLY REQUESTED TO BE REPRESENTED BY SUCH BIDS AS THEY ARE WILLING TO GIVE FOR ANY PAINTING THEY DESIRE.

They will be sold on the EVENINGS of TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, MAY 13 AND 14, by R. SOMERVILLE, at his gallery, No. 82 5th-av.

The paintings will be carefully delivered free of charge.

SALE BY AUCTION OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, AND TEXAS RAILROAD—Circuit Court of the United States, District of Louisiana—Henry J. Gardner and Peter Busler vs. New-Orleans, Mobile, and Texas Railroad Company—No. 6,958.—Pursuant to a decree rendered in the Circuit Court aforesaid, at the term of said court commencing the first Monday of November last and under the authority of said court, and to carry into execution the terms of a deed of trust or mortgage executed by the said corporation, bearing date on the 8th of March, A. D. 1869, to the plaintiffs in said cause and filed in the proceedings of the suit aforesaid to secure by the terms of the same four thousand bonds of one thousand dollars each, of a uniform series, with coupons attached of forty dollars each, payable the first day of April and of October of each year, and upon which mortgage or deed there is due the sum of four million three hundred and twenty thousand dollars, as declared in the decree in said cause: The undersigned trustees, under the supervision and direction of the undersigned masters appointed in the decree, will, on Friday, the sixth day of June, 1873, in the City of New-Orleans, in front of the post-office of the said city, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., proceed to sell the following property described in the said mortgage or deed in four separate parcels, as hereinafter described, at public auction for cash to the highest bidder: First, all that portion of the main line of the railroad of the said New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company, located or to be located between the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile, and within the said cities and upon the lands, buildings, machinery, rolling stock, and other real and personal property, and the franchises, tolls, rights, and privileges pertaining and exclusively belonging separately used with the same and branches and to said portion of the main line of the said railroad, and roads connecting thereunto, including all the depots, station-houses, engine-houses, car-houses, freight-houses, store-houses, wharves, warehouses, wood-houses, machine shops, repair shops, business offices, and other shops, offices and buildings now owned or possessed by said corporation, together with the superstructure and iron rails and its appurtenances, rolling stock, engines, cars, tenders, tools, machinery, steamboats, tugboats and their tackle, apparel and furniture, and other personal property and stock in connecting roads used as aforesaid, and the ferry rights across the Mississippi River. Second, all that portion of the road commencing at the point Westwego opposite to the city of New-Orleans, on the west bank of the Mississippi River, and extending along the track of road for a distance of seventy miles, with all the rights of the said corporation in the said portion of the main line; together with the lands, buildings, machinery, stock, and other real and personal property, and the franchises, tolls, rights, privileges pertaining and exclusively belonging to the said portion of the said road, and separately used with the same, and including depots, station-houses, engine-houses, car-houses, freight-houses, store-houses, wharves, warehouses, sheds, machine-shops, offices, and buildings, in connection with the said portion of road west of Mississippi River, together with the superstructure, iron rails, and appurtenances; also, the rolling stock, engines, cars, tenders, tools, steam-boats, machinery and other boats and vessels, and their tackle, apparel, and furniture, fuel, materials, and other personal property appertaining to and used with the constructing, repairing, or carrying on the business of this portion of the road separately and exclusively. Third, all that portion of the main line of said road located or to be located from the point on the road seventy miles from Westwego, and extending westerly through the State of Louisiana to the Sabine River, with all the lands, buildings, rights of way, superstructures, franchises, tolls, privileges, depots, stations, or other rights of way of the said corporation, or which may be held or conveyed by the said trustees or under this decree with the connecting roads, either located or surveyed, or to be located and surveyed, in the State of Louisiana, and which appertains to the said road or connecting roads or branch roads of that portion of the said road within the said State. Fourth, all of the road from the Sabine River to the City of Houston, in the State of Texas, with all the lands, right of way, superstructures, buildings, depots, stations, station-houses, shops, rolling stock, machinery, materials, appertaining or belonging to the line of road from the Sabine River aforesaid to the City of Houston, and exclusively belonging to the same, and any other real and personal property, franchises, rights of way, tolls, grants of privileges not herein described, and which are included in the said deed; and it is to be understood that the sale under this deed of trust, and the decree herein mentioned, is to be subject to a deed of trust bearing date the 1st day of January, 1869, by the said corporation to Oakes Ames and Edwin D. Morgan, trustees, and which affects that portion of the said road and property before mentioned lying within the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile and between the said cities, and is not to impair in any manner the incumbrance aforesaid or the rights under the said deed, the said mortgage or deed to said parties being made to secure a uniform series of bonds of four thousand in number, and each for one thousand dollars, with interest, coupons attached of forty dollars each, payable semi-annually on the 1st of January and July of each year, and bearing even date with the mortgage, and which is referred to in the said mortgage or deed of trust to the plaintiff in this suit. And it is further understood that the property included in the second and third or other parcels above described, being the property lying westerly of the City of New-Orleans and the Mississippi River, in the States of Louisiana and Texas, shall be subject to the mortgages or deeds of trust executed by the said corporation under the power reserved in the deed of mortgage or trust described in the proceedings in this cause to issue bonds to an amount in the aggregate not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars per mile for each mile of the railroad or railroads constructed west of the Mississippi River, which power has been executed by the said corporation by the execution of a mortgage executed to Oakes Ames and Edwin D. Morgan, dated the 15th day of March, 1870, whereby an issue of bonds to the amount of twelve thousand five hundred dollars per mile was provided for upon all the tract of road in the State of Louisiana, and the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars for all of the track west of the Louisiana line and lying in the State of Texas, which mortgage was modified by an act of mortgage dated 1st January, 1872, but does not increase the amount of the incumbrances; and also a further mortgage, bearing date 1st July, 1870, securing the payment of the second mortgage bonds guaranteed by the State of Louisiana, and which mortgage is an incumbrance on the railroad of said corporation to the west of the river Mississippi and extending to the Sabine River, and all other mortgages existing under said power. There will be prepared twenty days before the day of sale an inventory of the property to be sold in the different parcels, and copies of the mortgages will be in the hands of the Masters for exhibition to any person desiring to purchase. The power to the Trustees to bid for the bondholders is reserved in the decree. The Trustees and the Masters will give information of the matter intrusted to them prior to the sale.

(Signed) HENRY J. GARDNER,
PETER BUTLER,
Trustees.
ROBERT H. SHANNON,
J. W. GURLEY,
Masters.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

MONDAY, MAY 12, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Sales-room, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., balance of the regular catalogue of CARPETS; also, about 100 carpets received too late for catalogue.

Same day, at 10½ A. M.,
At No. 31 Pierrepont-st.,
Large sale of handsome furniture.

AUCTION NOTICE.

We shall sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 20, at 12 o'clock, at Nos. 7 and 9 Greene-st., by order of C. Werner, assignee, the stock of clothing, &c., of M. Loudner, bankrupt.

JONES, UNDERHILL & SCUDDER.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals will be received at the Engineer's office of the Erie Railway, Grand Opera House, corner 23d-st. and 8th-av., New-York City, until noon of MONDAY, May 19, 1873, for the grading and masonry upon the second track of the Erie Railway on the following portions of its road, viz:

From Lackawaxen to Narrowsburg, 11¼ miles.
From Lordville to Hancock, 10¾ miles.
From Attica to Lancaster, 20 miles.

The work will be divided into sections of about one mile each, and bids will be received for one or more sections. Blanks for proposals and specifications may be obtained from Mr. G. Fay, Engineer in charge, Narrowsburg; Mr. A. R. Trew, Engineer in charge, Buffalo, who will furnish such further information as may be required.

The work will be completed within ninety days from the awarding of the contract, or sooner if possible. Contractors doing their work promptly and well, will have the preference in further lettings, which are expected to cover some seventy-five miles more of double track work this season.

The Company reserves the right of rejecting any or all bids. O. CHANUTE, Chief Engineer.

Approved, P. H. WATSON, President, May 6, 1873.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
BROOKLYN, May 6, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS, PROPERLY indorsed, will be received at this office until THURSDAY, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purchase of the following Seven per Cent City Bonds, viz.:

$200,000 permanent Water Loan, due 1904 and 1910.
$3.0,000 Tax Certificates, due in 1878.

Proposals must state the price offered in addition to accrued interest. The Controller reserves the right to reject all bids not in the interest of the City.
F. A. SHROEDER, Controller.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTers and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-lane, solicit orders for blank-books, stationery, and printing. Prices low.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE, from about June 1 to Oct. 1, for married couple, infant, nurse, and cook; healthy (not fashionable) location, with salt-water bathing and few mosquitoes. Address SALT WATER, Box No. 117 *Times* Office, stating terms, distance, means of access, &c.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CROSSMON HOUSE,
THOUSAND ISLANDS,
Alexandria Bay, Jefferson County, N. Y.

This favorite Summer retreat will OPEN ABOUT 1ST OF JUNE, with addition of ninety new rooms. House is lighted with gas. As a quiet romantic and healthy resort, this place HAS NO SUPERIOR, abounding as it does in cool, shady walks and rambles among the islands; fine bathing, boating, and lastly, the finest fishing to be found in America. For particulars address
C. CROSSMON & SON.

LEIGHTON HOUSE,
NEWMAN SPRINGS, RED BANK, N. J.

This delightful Summer resort, beautifully situated on the Shrewsbury River, will be reopened under new management May 1. The house has been enlarged and refitted. Shady groves, fountains, Summer-houses, and fine lawns. Chalybeate, iron, springs, fine drives, fishing, boating and bathing, billiard-room, and stabling. Forty-five minutes' drive to Long Branch.

For circulars, address Box No. 400 Post-office, New-York.
FREDERICK BERGER,
Proprietor.

COOPER HOUSE,
COOPERSTOWN, (foot of Otsego Lake,) N. Y.,
COLEMAN & MAXWELL, Proprietors.

The above hotel will be open June 14. Plans of the house may be seen and rooms engaged at the New-York Hotel, No. 721 Broadway, the last week of April and first and last weeks of May, upon application to
W. B. COLEMAN.

HEATH HOUSE,
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, MORRIS COUNTY, N. J.

Will open for the reception of guests June 1. Applications for rooms can be made at the Coleman House, Broadway, N. Y., where the proprietor, with plans of the house, can be seen every Wednesday from 12 to 3 o'clock.
J. WARREN COLEMAN, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.,

will open June 15. House, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; pleasure-grounds, extended and improved; first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boat and cars.

Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

Will open on SATURDAY, May 31. Two cottages to let, with board in hotel. Special terms offered to parties engaging rooms for the season. For particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

TOWER HILL HOUSE,

Narragansett Pier, R. I., opens June 25, 1873. Address at No. 25 West 27th-st., New-York.
CLARK N. SCOFIELD, Proprietor,
late of Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

LAIRD'S MANSION HOUSE,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
WILL OPEN JUNE 10.
WILLIAM L. McINTIRE, Manager,
Formerly with the late Samuel Laird.

ENGLEWOOD HOUSE,

Englewood, N. J., by Northern Railroad, foot Chambers-st., or steam-boat foot Harrison-st.

CATSKILL.—TO LET, FOR SUMMER SEAson, nice cottage, eight rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board; fine situation, near Catskill and the Catskill Mountains, half an hour's ride from landing. Address No. 21 East 16th-st., or Dr. H. MOLVAUT, Catskill, Greene County, N. Y. Also Mrs. MOLVAUT'S Summer residence, Catskill, N. Y.; a few persons can be accommodated. Address as above.

GREGORY HOUSE AND CARPENTER HOUSE, Lake Mahopac, New-York, will open for guests JUNE 16. Board $4 per day. Four trains daily from Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., Harlem Railroad. Tourists from Niagara Falls, Saratoga, Albany, and other points north, connect at Chatham, N. Y., with Harlem Railroad, and change cars at Golden's Bridge for the Lake.
J. S. RAMSAY, Proprietor.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Unparalleled drives, scenery, boating, groves, fountains, &c.; climate healthy, fever and ague unknown; water-cure discontinued; terms $10 50 to $21 per week; special rates to families. Send stamp for circular. IRAD FULLER, Sup't.
C. SANTA, Secretary.

POINT PLEASANT.—PERSONS WILL be accommodated with first-class board at this delightful location, after June 1; a fine view of the Sound, Thimble Islands, &c.; excellent boating and fishing; terms reasonable. Address W. H. BROWN, Stony Creek, Conn.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE.—OPEN for guests May 12, until November; located near Stroudsburg, four miles from Delaware Water-Gap; elevation, 700 feet, with magnificent scenery, beautiful drives, and pure mountain air. For circulars, address J. F. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn.

THE WEST END, FORT WASHINGTON.—This new hotel, located opposite the Palisades, on the Hudson, in all its appointments first class, and within quick communication with all business centres, will open about May 25. For rooms address
CHARLES H. SHELLEY.

HIGHLAND HOUSE, GARRISON, N. Y., opposite West Point, will open about June 1. Good rooms can be secured at reasonable terms.

Apply or address
G. F. & W. D. GARRISON,
Proprietors.

SUMMER RESORT—AT GLEN HAVEN, CORTLAND COUNTY, N. Y.—No better place for families wishing for a permanent Summer residence. Send for circular, and inquire of Col. Williamson, No. 117 Broadway, Room No. 4; house, No. 138 West 10th-st.
KING & MOURIN.

WOODSBURG PAVILION, WOODSburg, Long Island.—This magnificent hotel will be opened June 1. Can be reached by South-side or Long Island Railroad. For terms, &c., address
N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL, STATEN ISLAND. One cottage to let containing six rooms, with board in hotel, or private table if desired. For terms, apply at Hotel, or address O. DE CAMP, Proprietor.

NORWOOD HOTEL, NORWOOD, N. J., will be opened May 24. For particulars, address
A. H. KNOX, Proprietor.

BELMONT HALL, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNtain, N. J., will be opened June 1 for the reception of company. D. A. CROWELL.

MELLICK VILLA, BERGEN POINT.—Large rooms, handsome grounds, with beautiful view of the bay.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT Fairview, N. J., for adults only; within five minutes' walk of depot of Northern Railroad; twenty trains daily; less than thirty minutes to Chambers or Twenty-third-street ferries; thirty acres of ground; neighborhood good and healthy; rooms large and airy; abundance of fruit, flowers, &c.; boating and croquet grounds; board $10 to $12 a week. For further particulars apply to J. L. GREELEY, No. 13 Greenwich-av., or G. A. GREELEY, Fairview, N. J.

AT A PLEASANT FARM-HOUSE, one and one-half hours from the City, on Harlem Railroad: shaded grounds, fresh fruits, vegetables, eggs, poultry, &c., in abundance; also ice; no mosquitoes, fever or ague; terms moderate. Call or address WEBSTER HAIT, Katonah, Westchester County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE INSTITUTE, Clark's Hill, Stamford, Conn., will open for boarders about the 20th inst., under new management; good and plentiful table; ample stabling. For terms and further particulars apply on premises, or at No. 12 Lafayette-place, City.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—ONE HOUR and a half from New-York, twenty minutes' drive from depot.—Two desirable suites of rooms can be had in the Grand View House; pure mountain air, picturesque drives, and all the advantages of country living. Particulars at No. 45 5th-av.

NICELY-FURNISHED DOUBLE parlors and three connecting bedrooms, with board, at reasonable charges; suitable for a large family; location mountainous and healthy. L. F. DUDLEY, Cornwall, Conn.

AT STAMFORD.—FINE ROOMS, WITH board, from June 15; City conveniences, lawn, croquet-ground, stabling, &c.; ten minutes from depot; one hour from City. Apply or address No. 7 West 32d-st.

EXCELLENT COUNTRY BOARD.—A few select families can be accommodated. Address Rock Farm Post-office, Glen Cove. Adults $10, children half price.

GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT rooms may be had for the season by addressing Post-office Box No. 37, Madison, N. J.; references.

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NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER,
Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M.,
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,
The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

SUNDAY EVENING BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY, PASSAGE, $1 50.—The elegant steam-boat THOMAS POWELL will leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., every SUNDAY EVENING, at 6 o'clock P. M., making close connection with railroads for all points North, East and West; through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDing at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

PERSONAL.

THE ELDERLY GENTLEMAN, (AN Englishman,) will please call again on the Aerated Bread Company, No. 152 West 20th-st. Arrangements can probably be made.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.,
OF BROOME-ST.
WARE-ROOMS,
5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.

ELEGANT CARRIAGES,

in all the fashionable varieties, from original designs of our own and the best styles of Paris and London, exquisitely finished in silk satins, French moroccos, and the finest broadcloths, exclusively the production of our well-known Broome-street Factory. In addition to our stock of the larger vehicles, we offer a complete assortment of Road Wagons, with and without tops, in all weights, embracing in their construction the various improvements introduced by us during the past fifteen years, and which have made the

BREWSTER WAGON

THE STANDARD FOR QUALITY.

Our prices being fixed and uniform to all, orders by mail have equal advantages with those placed in person.

In order that we may not be confounded with a joint stock company of carriage dealers who have adopted a firm name similar to our own, and impudently claim the reputation we have made for the "Brewster Wagon," we beg the public will remember that our only ware-rooms are at the corner of

5TH-AV. AND 14TH-ST.,
AND OUR ONLY FACTORY ON BROOME-ST.
BREWSTER & CO. OF BROOME-ST.

LONDON-MADE HARNESS.

Gentlemen who appreciate fair prices for goods of superior quality and most tasteful designs, are invited to examine the very complete stock of Harness now offered by the London Harness Agency, No. 20 East 14th-st., (second floor,) between 5th-av. and University-place.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ENGLISH PARK SADDLES AND BRIDLES

Of various styles and best quality, London made, just received and for sale at reasonable prices by THE LONDON HARNESS AGENCY, No. 20 East 14th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE-CLOTHING,

Carriage-robes, lap-dusters, fly-nets, and a large variety of SADDLERY GOODS always on hand.
C. B. SMITH, No. 40 Warren-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF VERY FINE young horses; excel in either single or double harness, warranted in all respects; also, double harness and a derby. Stable, 49th-st. and Lexington-av.; owner's residence, No. 30 West 50th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

LELAND'S STURTEVANT HOUSE,

BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.
American Plan, with Elevators.
Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

NO. 3 WEST 30TH-ST.,

First house from 5th-av.—Very elegant apartments, en suite and singly, can be had for the Summer, at reasonable rates, with or without board.

A SMALL PRIVATE NEW-ENGLAND family of adults would rent two or three handsome rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without full or partial board; neighborhood unexceptionable; convenient to cars, stages, and Elevated Railroad; references; terms moderate. Inquire at No. 351 West 30th-st.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870,) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances, or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, (EUROPEAN plan,) No. 648 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st. Single rooms, $1 per day; family rooms from $10 to $14 per week. Hotel restaurant and newly furnished. All Broadway stages pass the hotel.
GEORGE S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

NO. 10 EAST 28TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Back parlor; board, if desired. "Things" who advertise, "Boarding-house keepers need not answer," need not apply. First-class reference required.

NO. 29 EAST 46TH-ST.—A PLEASANT and desirable room on fourth floor to let, with board, to two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; terms reasonable for the Summer; references exchanged.

ROOMS TO RENT—IN A FIRST-CLASS house, occupied by a strictly private family, in West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. A second floor, (four rooms,) nicely furnished. Reference required. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

NO. 211 EAST 17TH-ST., NEAR Stuyvesant Park.—Rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife, or three gentlemen; table boarders; Summer prices; references.

NO. 36 EAST 49TH-ST., ONE DOOR from Madison-av.—Handsomely-furnished rooms on second floor, with first-class board; references required.

NO. 274 WEST 25TH-ST.—HANDSOMEly furnished rooms, suitable for a party of gentlemen, or for light housekeeping, from $3 to $8 per week.

NO. 214 EAST 20TH-ST.—A WELL-FURnished room in a German private family, for single gentleman, with or without board; gas, bath, &c.; references.

NO. 37 WEST 9TH-ST.—TWO GENTLEmen can be accommodated with board; also, unfurnished room for gentleman and wife; references exchanged.

NO. 33 WEST 33D-ST.—SECOND FLOOR, en suite or separately, with board; also, family and single rooms; Summer prices; everything first-class; references required.

A.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen in a private family; house newly fitted throughout; references exchanged. No. 80 West 12th-st.

TO RENT.—TWO LARGE, DELIGHTFULLY cool and pleasant rooms for the Summer, for one or two gentlemen, in Association Building, corner of 23d-st and 4th-av., Room No. 10.

NO. 62 WEST 45TH-ST.—A SMALL private family will let their second floor, handsomely furnished, to a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; very moderate price for the Summer.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM IN A PRIvate family, to one or two gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife; references required. Apply at No. 56 East 4th-st.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH-ST.—HANDSOME large parlor and bedroom to rent, with board, to gentleman, or gentleman and wife without children. Reasonable. References.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.—With board handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a family or party of gentlemen; house pleasant and nicely fitted up; references given.

AN ENTIRE PARLOR FLOOR TO let, handsomely furnished, with private table, at Summer rates; references. No. 14 East 32d-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

TO LET—ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board, in choice locations; also suites convenient for light housekeeping. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No 588 6th-av., Everett Library Rooms.

NO. 229 EAST 19TH-ST.

A private family will let, with board, one or two furnished rooms. References exchanged.

NO. 19 WEST 39TH-ST.

Handsome rooms on second floor, with board. Reference exchanged.

NO. 13 EAST 30TH-ST.—A PARLOR floor of three or four rooms, well furnished, to let, without board; no housekeeping. Also, two rooms on third. Terms very moderate for the Summer.

NO. 29 WEST 31ST-ST., NEAR GRAND Hotel.—A small family will let to gentlemen, without board, one large room; also, small room. References.

NO. 44 WEST 24TH-ST., NEAR MADIson-square.—Pleasant, well-furnished back parlor; also other lodging-rooms to let, without board, to gentlemen; Summer prices.

NO. 149 WEST 41ST-ST., BETWEEN 6th-av. and Broadway—Three rooms for gentlemen; reception room suitable for a physician; furniture, &c., new; without board.

ROOMS IN ALL LOCATIONS TO LET, with or without board; prices and all particulars given. COLES & RYDER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED PARLOR floor to let; good location for doctor's office. At No. 214 10th-st., near 2d-av.

NO. 408 EAST 52D-ST.—FRONT ROOM on third floor, furnished, with board; private family; terms moderate.

NO. 7 WEST 32D-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, with board, for a family or party of gentlemen; also room for single gentleman.

NO. 102 WEST 29TH-ST.—TO LET, three rooms on third floor, with use of bath-room; references required. Call after 3 P. M.

NO. 159 EAST 33D-ST., BETWEEN Lexington and 3d avs.—Two or three gentlemen boarders wanted.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS—Double and single; from $2 50 to $5. No. 476 West 22d-st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board, at Miss Seton's, No. 70 5th-av.

NO. 255 WEST 26TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let.

NO. 76 AND 78 MADISON-AV.—ROOMS, with board, on second and third floors.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.

SALOON STEAMER WYOMING.
Barges, SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA, REPUBLIC, and J. R. BALDWIN.
Oriental Grove, Excelsior Park, Eaglewood, and other Groves to let.
Also, Tug-boats, such as desired.
Office 333 West-st., opposite Christopher-st. Ferry.
H. B. CROSSETT.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE FIRST-CLASS steam-boats JESSE HOYT and NORWALK, Dudley's Grove, Iona Island, Alderney Park, Myers' Grove, Raritan Beach, and Spring Hill Groves. Barges SANDS, HASKETT, MYERS, MORTON, ANNA, and others, with steamboats of all kinds. J. & E. MYERS, corner Morton and West sts., up-stairs.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. NEILSON.

Edwin Booth..............Proprietor and Manager

Return of
MISS NEILSON.

The Management respectfully announces the reappearance of the celebrated English Tragedienne, MISS NEILSON, TO-MORROW (Monday) EVENING, MAY 12. When she will appear, for the first time in this country, in her original character of AMY ROBSART, In the grand Historical and Romantic Drama of that name, written by Andrew J. Halliday, Esq., and founded on Sir Walter Scott's famous Historical Romance of Kenilworth, in which she achieved such a great success at the Drury Lane Theatre, London, sustaining the part of AMY ROBSART for over one hundred consecutive nights. Miss Neilson will be supported by

MR. FRANCIS BANGS.........as.........LEICESTER
(His first appearance in four months.)
MR. NEIL WARNER
(His first appearance at this Theatre.)
Mr. ROBT. PATEMAN, Miss BELLA PATEMAN,
AND A POWERFUL CAST.

The play will be presented, AFTER MANY MONTHS OF CONTINUED AND CAREFUL PREPARATION, WITH NEW and MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, by CHAS. WITHAM.
NEW and EXPENSIVE COSTUMES, ARMORS, by.........BOHEMAN and ASSISTANTS.
NEW and ELABORATE APPOINTMENTS, by...J. P. DREUEL.
NEW MECHANICAL EFFECTS, by DUNNE and Assistants.
GAS and CALCIUM EFFECTS, by JOS. SCOLLON, and an increased AUXILIARY FORCE and CORPS DE BALLET OF NEARLY
TWO HUNDRED PERSONS.
The Dances and Tableaux arranged by MONS. ZAVISTOWSKI,
and the whole produced under the stage direction of MR. D. W. WALLER.

CHARACTERS IN THE PLAY:

Amy Robsart	Miss Neilson
Elizabeth, Queen of England	Miss Bella Pateman
Duchess of Rutland	Miss Helen Morant
Lady Paget	Miss Mary Young
Janet Foster	Miss L. M. Joyce
Cicely (Gosling's daughter)	Miss Jennie Ross
Richard Varney	Mr. Neil Warner
Dudley, Earl of Leicester	Mr. F. C. Bangs
Ratcliffe, Earl of Sussex (Leicester's Rival at Court)	Mr. E. B. Knowles
Edward Tressilian	Mr. N. W. Decker
Lord Hunsdon	Mr. Harry Hogan
Lord Shrewsbury	Mr. E. Eberts
Walter Raleigh	Mr. Geo. F. Learock
Bowyer	Mr. W. H. Dewey
Mike Lambourne	Mr. Robt. Pateman
Wayland Smith	Mr. Sol. Smith
Giles Gosling (Host of the Black Bear)	Mr. H. C. Ryner
Queen's Usher	Mr. J. M. Woolsey
Sir Henry Lee	Mr. Frank Swift
Tony Foster	Mr. S. W. Glenn
Flibbertigibbet	Mr. Chas. Rosine
Master Goldthread	Mr. T. F. Brennan

Lords, Ladies, Courtiers, Choristers, male and female, Mummers, Peasantry, Bargemen, &c., &c., by numerous auxiliaries.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND INCIDENTS.

ACT I.

Scene 1st—THE BLACK BEAR INN.—A lost love. Return of a wanderer. The Mercer tells his story of an imprisoned lady, and enlists a champion for her deliverance.

CUMNOR HALL.—"Ride, ride for your life!" The letter delivered. Challenge at the gates. Amy's Chamber. Tressilian discovers his lost love. A struggle between Love and Duty. A mystery. Varney brings a letter and counsels concealment. Arrival of the Earl of Leicester. Love on the one hand, ambition on the other. The tempter prevails. A shameful proposal. The triumph of honor!

ACT II.

THE COURT OF QUEEN ELIZABETH IN THE PALACE OF GREENWICH.—Queen Elizabeth and her Ladies of Honor. Arrival of the Earl of Leicester. The rival factions. The roused lioness. Tressilian's petition. Leicester in peril. Varney to the rescue. Break up of the Court. The court-yard of the Palace.

ACT III.

THE QUEEN'S STATE BARGE.—On the Thames at Greenwich. The Knight of the Cloak. Leicester too late. The summons to Kenilworth. The Queen's departure.

ACT IV.

THE AVENUE AT KENILWORTH.—The gathering of the mummers. Amy escaped and in peril. Her deliverance by Tressilian. The compact.

KENILWORTH CASTLE.—Arrival of the Queen. The accusation. Deceit of Varney. Leicester presses his suit upon the Queen. The Nymph in the grotto. Leicester confronted with Amy. False certificates. Amy declared mad. Grand pageant and revels at Kenilworth.

ACT V.

AMY'S CHAMBER IN KENILWORTH CASTLE.—Amy, a prisoner, is visited by Leicester. Passionate appeal. Relenting. A proof of guilt. The fatal signet.

THE AVENUE IN THE GARDENS.—A challenge and a duel. The missing letter. A discovery. The innocence of Amy. The wrath of the Queen.

MERVYN'S TOWER.—The Death Trap. The murder of Lambourne. The peril of Amy. The Catastrophe.

NEILSON MATINEE
ON SATURDAY NEXT, at 1½ o'clock.
AMY ROBSART.

For the accomodation of families residing out of town, and to enable them to witness the whole of the play, the time of commencing the MATINEE performance has been changed to 1½ P. M.

To secure a choice of places, the management would respectfully suggest that seats be secured as far in advance as possible.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
LAST EIGHTEEN NIGHTS
AND
LAST THREE MATINEES
in New-York of
MR.
SOTHERN.
LAST FOUR WEEKS
of the
PRESENT BRILLIANT SEASON.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING,
AND EVERY SATURDAY, at 1½, until MAY 31,
Mr. SOTHERN
will appear in his original part of SQUIRE CHUCKLES, in the
SQUIRE'S LAST SHILLING!
An Original Drama of Comic and Serious interest, in four acts, by Mr. H. J. Byron.
Presented by the
FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS:
Mr. SOTHERN, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. J. W. CARROLL, Mr. C. B. BISHOP, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. G. W. BROWNE, Mr. J. PECK, Miss KATHERINE ROGERS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mme. PONISI, and Miss VANDYKE.
BOX BOOK OPEN
AND SEATS SECURED TILL END OF SEASON.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NIBLO'S GARDEN.

The new pantomime,

AZRAEL; or, THE MAGIC CHARM.

THE SENSATION GYMNAST,

LULU,

THE EXCITEMENT OF THE DAY.

Maffitt and Bartholemew as Clown and Pantaloon.
Mme. LANNIER, Mlle. PITTERI.
CORPS DE BALLET, THREE GRAND BALLETS.
MAGNIFICENT TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

MISS ANTOINETTE STERLING

WILL GIVE A
BALLAD CONCERT
previous to her departure for Europe,
AT IRVING HALL,
ON TUESDAY, MAY 13, AT 8 P. M.

She will be assisted by Miss ANNA MEHLIG, Miss HENRIETTA BEEBE, soprano; Miss MATILDA TOEDT, violinist, and the ENGLISH GLEE CLUB.

Tickets, $1; reserved seats, $1 50; may be obtained at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the door on the evening of the entertainment.

RUBINSTEIN MATINEE RECITALS AND LAST APPEARANCES IN AMERICA, at STEINWAY HALL, commencing MONDAY, MAY 12.

Seats for single, or all of the Recitals, can now be had at the usual ticket offices.

Reserved Seats, $2; admission, $1.

Mr. GRAU has the honor to announce the definitive close of the Rubinstein Concerts and of the MUSICAL SEASON of 1872-73 with a series of seven Piano Recitals, to be given BY MR. ANTON RUBINSTEIN, AT STEINWAY HALL, ON THE AFTERNOONS OF

MONDAY, May 12; WEDNESDAY, May 14;
FRIDAY, May 16; SATURDAY, May 17;
MONDAY, May 19; TUESDAY, May 20,
and on the EVENING of THURSDAY, May 22.

These recitals are given as a fitting close to the great series of Rubinstein's Concerts, the most successful, artistically and pecuniarily, ever known in the United States.

THE PROGRAMMES present an epitome of the great Piano Music—commencing with the elder Bach and ending with Rubinstein. To the student and virtuoso they must prove as invaluable as a complete gallery to the sculptor or painter, affording, as they do, the best illustration of each school of classic music, and teeming with opportunities for instructive study.

THESE PROGRAMMES (which can be had at the box-office of Steinway Hall and principal music-stores) serve to illustrate the vast knowledge and exercise the unrivaled executive ability of
MR. ANTON RUBINSTEIN.

BELLEW'S FAREWELL READING.

STEINWAY HALL, THURSDAY EVENING, May 15, under auspices of the Dry-goods Clerks' Early Closing and Benevolent Association.

The last appearance this season in America of the Shakespeare of readers,

J. M. BELLEW,

With an entirely new programme. Hon. J. R. Brady will preside.

Tickets $1, at Schirmer's, and No. 114 Broadway.

FAMILIES GOING TO NEWPORT for the Summer will find an opportunity to cultivate their French and music with one of New-York's most popular and talented professors, if sufficient engagements will be made in advance for securing her expenses there. Apply until May 20 to PARISIAN LADY, Coleman House, New-York.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.
LINDO BROS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF J. F. ROSENBAUM & CO. has been dissolved this day by mutual consent. Mr. J. F. ROSENBAUM is authorized to liquidate the affairs of the late firm.

Signed,
J. F. ROSENBAUM,
SAMUEL BRETZFIELD.

NEW-YORK, May 10, 1873.

J. F. ROSENBAUM will continue the business as heretofore on his own account.
J. F. ROSENBAUM.

THE FIRM OF C. LANGENBACH & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign the firm name in liquidation.
C. LANGENBACH,
JACOB SELIGMAN.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

(Curtain rises at 8.)
NOS. 728 AND 730 BROADWAY.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY...Sole Lessee and Manager

LAST WEEK
OF
DIVORCE.
THE
GREAT DRAMA OF SOCIETY!!!
SATURDAY,
MAY 17,
LAST MATINEE
OF
DIVORCE.
SATURDAY NIGHT,
MAY 17,
LAST NIGHT OF DIVORCE.

. WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 14, BENEFIT of Miss LINDA DIETZ.

. MONDAY EVENING, MAY 19, BENEFIT of Mr. W. DAVIDGE.

TUESDAY NIGHT,
MAY 20,
FIRST PRODUCTION
OF
A novel play of POWERFUL EMOTIONAL CHARACTER, entitled

MADELEINE MOREL.

By Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, based upon the latest and most brilliant work of Dr. Mosenthal, of Vienna, to be given with the most elaborate surroundings and an extraordinary cast.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, May 12,
BENEFIT OF
Mr. GEORGE CLARKE,
On which occasion he will appear as ALFRED ADRIANSE in the 229th performance of
DIVORCE.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

EVERY NIGHT AT 8,
MR. CHARLES FECHTER
AS
MONTE CRISTO.
FECHTER
MATINEE,
SATURDAY, AT 1 1-2.
THE
GREAT PERFORMANCE
OF THE SEASON,
FECHTER'S MONTE CRISTO!

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Commences at 7¾ o'clock.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY....Sole Lessee and Manager
MR. CHAS. FECHTER AS MONTE CRISTO.
EVERY NIGHT IN
The Magnificent Romantic Drama of
MONTE CRISTO.

Produced with the most elaborate and ingenious scenic and mechanical illusions ever presented upon the American stage.

Magnificent Scenery!! Superb Costumes!!

Characters by MR. CHARLES WHEATLEIGH, Miss LIZZIE PRICE, Mr. J. B. STUDLEY, Mr. CHARLES LE CLERCQ, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. W. JENNINGS, Mr. C. T. ROCKWELL, Mr. M. GOLDEN, Mr. D'ORSAY OGDEN, Mr. CHAPMAN, Miss JOSEPHINE HENRY, Messrs. MEADE, PEAKES, PIERCE, CHAPMAN, BEMES, SERLE, and others.

Grand FECHTER Matinée SATURDAY.

. Seats may be secured twenty days in advance. Application by mail or telegraph directed to the Manager will be promptly attended to. Box-office open from 8 to 6 daily.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. DE FORREST

MONDAY EVENING, May 12,
first benefit of
Miss GUSSIE DE FORREST.

EVENING AT 8,	AFTERNOON AT 2,
BENEFIT of the favorite actress, Miss GUSSIE DE FORREST, who will have the honor of presenting the elegant comedy of the HONEYMOON, concluding with the drama of DICK TURPIN AND TOM KING.	special for MATINEE PERFORMANCES. LAST TIMES of the pantomimist and actor, Mr. HERNANDEZ FOSTER in his sensational drama, entitled JACK HARKAWAY, JACK HARKAWAY, replete with stirring incidents and wonderful EFFECTS.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 13, joint benefit of the Misses BELLE HOWITT and EMMA GRATTAN.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 14, benefit of Mr. T. W. KEENE.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 15, joint benefit of Messrs. J. J. WALLACE and T. L. CONNOR.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, May 16, benefit of Superintendent WM. A. LILLIENDAHL.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

EVERY NIGHT, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
and
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2.

The Fifth Edition of
G. L. FOX'S HUMPTY DUMPTY.
EXTRA ATTRACTION.
First time in America of
ALA,
the wonderful European Gymnast.

The WILSON BROTHERS, Mlle. MORLACCHI, WILLIAM and HENRY JEE, the Child "AMERICUS," Mme. C. V. WINTERBURN, and the RUSSIAN SEXTETTE, will all appear in their unrivaled specialties.

Twelve entirely new scenes. The whole Pantomime thoroughly reconstructed.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

J. KOCH & CO.......................Proprietors.

OPENING OF CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 14, AT 8,
WITH

THEODORE THOMAS'

UNEQUALED

SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.

Admission 50 cents. Packages containing twelve tickets, $4, are now to be obtained at the principal music-stores; also, at No. 235 Broadway and Central Park Garden.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS OF
FROU FROU.
Last nights of the charming young actress
MISS AGNES ETHEL,
in her most brilliant creation
FROU FROU.
Shortly a new drama, of great interest, entitled
WITHOUT A HEART.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 16,—BENEFIT of Mr. D. H. HARKINS.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE, 23D ST.

Every EVENING at 8. SATURDAY Matinee at 2.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Dan Bryant, Nelse Seymour, Dave Reed, Harry Stanwood, W. Henry Rice, W. H. Brockway.

STEINWAY HALL. BELLEW.

Farewell Readings, Thursday Evening, May 15.

J. M. BELLEW.

PROGRAMME.

Part I.—Not Ashamed of His Trade, (by Madison Morton); Belshazzar's Feast, (Arnold); The Glove and the Lions, (Leigh Hunt); The Eatanswill Election, (Dickens).

Part II.—King Lear—The Curse of Goneril, (Shakespeare); The Children, (Dickens); Battle of Fontenoy, (Davis); Major Namby, (Wilkie Collins).

Seats $1, at Schirmer's, 114 Broadway, and the hall.

LOUIS DURR'S GALLERY OF PAINTINGS,

In the GERMAN SAVINGS BANK BUILDING,
will positively close
MONDAY, May 12.

STEINWAY HALL.—FRIDAY EVENING, May 16, Mlle. LIEBHART'S BENEFIT. Mlle. Louise Liebhart has the honor to announce her benefit concert for FRIDAY EVENING, May 16, 1873, when the following brilliant array of artists will appear: Mr. ANTON RUBINSTEIN, Miss ANNA MEHLIG, (her last appearance in America;) Mlle. PAULINE CANISSA, soprano; Mlle. ANNA DRASDIL, contralto; Mons. EMILE SAURET, violin virtuoso; Mr. H. MILLARD, tenor, and Mlle. LOUISE LIEBHART, soprano. On this occasion will be performed for the first time, by Mr. ANTON RUBINSTEIN and Miss ANNA MEHLIG, SCHUMANN'S ANDANTE AND VARIATIONS, for two pianos. Reserved seats, $2. Can be had on and after Tuesday morning, May 13, at usual ticket-offices.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ—NOS. 31, 33 and 35 East 4th-st.—SUNDAY, May 11, 1873, at 8½ o'clock P. M., precisely, fourth and last Concert. Miss ANNA MEHLIG, piano; Mme. CLARA PERL, alto; Mr. J. Graf, tenor; Mr. A. Sohst, baritone; Mr. F. Letsch, trombone. Admission for nonmembers, if introduced by a member, $1 each.
H. MOSENTHAL, Secretary.

THE ANNIVERSARY EXHIBITION OF the New-York Institution for the Blind, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, literary exercises, &c., will be held at Steinway Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 14, 1873, commencing at 8 o'clock. Admission, 25 cents.

GEN. KILPATRICK, ASSOCIATION Hall, WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 14. Subject—*The American Stump.* Tickets to be had at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Gurley's, under Hall. Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents.

LECTURES.

JOHN B. GOUGH ON "PECULIAR PEOPLE." Last lecture this season. STEINWAY HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, May 13, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents extra, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway; D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 549 Broadway, and A. J. Fisher's, No. 98 Nassau-st.

MRS. H. B. O'LEARY, M. D., WILL lecture to ladies at Robinson Hall, No. 18 16th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, MONDAY, May 12, at 3 P. M. Free; illustrated with ample material.

CHIEF-JUSTICE CHASE.

Honors to the Distinguished Dead—Ceremonies at St. George's Church—Address by Rev. Dr. Hall.

Over the remains of Chief-Justice Chase yesterday were performed the honors that belong to the distinguished dead. The casket containing the body of the dead jurist was borne from the house of Mr. W. S. Hoyt, No. 4 West Thirty-third-street, to St. George's Church, in East Sixteenth-street, opposite Stuyvesant-square, about 6 o'clock yesterday morning. The hearse was not attended by any escort. Mr. Cuyler, the sexton of the First Presbyterian Church, over which Rev. Dr. Hall, who preached the funeral sermon, presides, had charge of the body and superintendence of all the funeral arrangements. Shortly after the arrival of the remains at the church, Superintendent Kelso, of the Municipal police, arrived and directed the police arrangements outside and within the edifice. The force in attendance numbered 160 officers, under command of Capt. Tynan, of the Eighteenth Precinct, assisted by Sergts. Wood and Westerman. Arrived at the church, the coffin was placed upon a low platform about half way up the middle passage-way. It was of rich rosewood, heavily mounted with silver, having massive silver handles on the sides and ends. The plate was solid silver, having in plain scrip the following:

S. P. CHASE,
Chief-Justice.
Born Jan. 13, 1808.
Died May 7, 1873.

The lid being removed, the body was exposed to view. It was robed in a black dress-suit, the face looking somewhat thinner than might have been expected. Though calm and natural, it gave evidence of some suffering toward the close. A full gray beard, which the Chief-Justice had only worn for the past few years of his life, tended to change the usual expression of his features. On the coffin were placed a beautiful floral crown and a large cross of white roses, camelias, and lilies, and at either end stood a broken column. These columns were formed of white japonicas, white violets, and rosebuds, twined with ivy and laurel leaves. The front of the pulpit, which stands at the head of the middle passage, was decked with floral crosses, wreaths, and anchors, and a splendid cross was fastened in front of the reading desk on one side, while another still larger stood in front of the baptismal font on the other side, at the head of the south aisle. The chancel steps held a wealth of floral tributes—crowns, and wreaths, and crosses, and broken columns, and scattered buds. Some of these were the gifts of A. T. Stewart, E. W. Stoughton, Arthur Leary, Mr. Swayne, Mrs. R. Clements, Mrs. John J. Cisco, and the family of the Chief-Justice. There was no draping of the building, everything being unchanged, the flowers only being added.

Prior to the opening of the church doors, which event took place at 8 o'clock A. M., a number of persons had congregated to view the remains while lying in state. The majority of the police force in attendance were stationed at the doors and along the aisles and passages, the others guarded the approaches to the sacred edifice for some little distance on either side. From the time the church opened until 1 o'clock in the afternoon persons representing all classes of the City's inhabitants called to view the body of the departed Chief-Justice. By the side doors they entered, passing up either aisle and around by the chancel steps to the middle passage, down which they passed on both sides of the coffin to view the features of the dead. Many touching evidences of affectionate remembrances were noticeable. Old men lingered about the coffin, gazing tenderly and mournfully at the face they seemed to know so well, and reluctantly moved away to make room for others following. They seemed to take a sad pleasure in being near the corpse. Ladies approached the scene hesitatingly, and left with tearful eyes. A number of clergymen were among those who called to pay their respects to the dead statesman. Rev. Dr. Eadie, of Glasgow, and Rev. Dr. Calderwood, of Edinburgh, were of the number. Several of the Treasury clerks now in New-York on official business also visited the church, and the number of ladies was very large. Many of these were exceedingly desirous of remaining in church until the commencement of the services, and pleaded very earnestly with the police to be permitted to occupy seats until then. But by the strict rule adopted, no one was permitted to remain, or even to sit for any length of time in the pews. One or two personal friends of the Chief-Justice sat near the coffin, and his valet, William Joyce, remained constantly by the side of his dead master and friend. As the day advanced the crowd increased. Several colored people were mingled with the throng. Among the earlier visitors were ex-Judge Clerke, Judge Ward Hunt, John J. Cisco, Hon. Hamilton Fish, Vice-President Wilson, Gen. Sanford, Gen. John Cochrane, Thomas E. Stewart, John W. Wallace, of Philadelphia, William H. Reardon, Assistant-Marshal of the Supreme Court, Washington, besides many others whose names could not be ascertained, their faces being unfamiliar in New-York. At 1 o'clock orders were given that no more should be admitted, and when those within had passed out, the doors were closed and the lid replaced upon the coffin. The body was then removed to the chapel, in the rear, to await the commencement of the services.

WAITING FOR THE SERVICES.

Before 2 o'clock a large number of people began to gather in the square and in the streets at the sides and rear of the church, the immediate front of which, however, was kept clear by a large number of police officers, under Capt. Tynan, of the Eighteenth Precinct. At this time the crowd was quiet, and there was not much pushing or scrambling for places, but when, at 2½ o'clock, the doors leading to the galleries, which had been set apart for the public, were suddenly thrown open, and the police officer stepped aside, there was an immediate and dangerous rush made for the narrow door-ways. Ladies and children were carried helplessly along by the crush of those behind them, and, as they were forced into the narrow passage-ways, it seemed as though some of them must be severely injured by the eager rush of the crowd, which continued pushing its way in until the galleries were full to their utmost capacity. Meantime the doors opening into the body of the church were kept carefully guarded by the Police, and only distinguished visitors, friends, and relatives of the family and members of the Press were allowed admission. Vice-President Wilson came early, reaching the church before 2½ o'clock, but he was soon followed by other distinguished mourners, and by 3 o'clock the hour at which the services were announced to begin, all the pews, except the three front rows, which were reserved for the family and relatives of Mr. Chase, were occupied by an assemblage comprising many of the greatest and most eminent men in the land.

In front, on the right hand side of the centre aisle, sat Vice-President Wilson, Secretary of the Treasury Richardson, Postmaster-General Creswell, and Attorney-General Williams, and near by, immediately behind them, were Judges Ward Hunt and Stephen J. Field, of the United States Supreme Court. Among the many other distinguished men present were the following: Gen. Joseph Hooker, Gen. Garfield, Gov. Jewell, of Connecticut; Gov. Straw, of New-Hampshire; Gen. N. P. Banks, Hon. Samuel S. Cox, Solicitor Banfield, of the Treasury Department; Mr. Sawyer, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Hon. J. D. Cox, of Ohio; Hon. Mr. Pearce, Representative from Ohio; Hon. Thurlow Weed, President Barnard, of Columbia College; Senators Tiemann and Benedict, of the State Legislature; United States Circuit Judge Woodruff, United States District Judge Benedict, Judges Brady, Noah Davis, and Ingraham, of the Supreme Court; United States District-Attorney Bliss, District-Attorney Phelps, ex-Judge Edwards Pierrepont, Judge Larremore, of the Court of Common Pleas; Judge Abbott, of Boston; Gen. J. F. Wilson, Messrs. Vedder, Mauly, Van Cott, Pell, Jacobs, Patterson, and Blumenthal, of the committee from the Assembly; Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., William E. Dodge, President of the Chamber of Commerce; Gen. Hillhouse, of the Sub-Treasury; Henry Clews, E. W. Stoughton, Gen. Joseph C. Jackson, Dexter A. Hawkins, Hon. David B. Mellish, Frederic De Peyster, John Hay, and the following attachés of the United States Supreme Court: Mr. Middleton, Clerk; Mr. Reardon, Assistant Clerk; Mr. Parsons, ex-Marshal to the court. Besides these there were many high officials, soldiers, judges, lawyers, clergymen, bankers, and merchants present.

At 3 o'clock the church was full, even the passage ways being occupied by those unable to obtain seats, but save the soft and subdued music of the organ, in Beethoven's "Marche Funèbre," not a sound was heard. There was an impressive solemnity not often seen in so vast an assemblage, listening to the mournful but grand dirge, and waiting for all that remained of a great man, who, but a few days since, filled the highest judicial position in the land.

At a few minutes past 3 o'clock the family and immediate friends of Mr. Chase entered, and took the seats reserved for them immediately in front of the chancel. Then came Senator and Mrs. Sprague, and Mr. and Mrs. William S. Hoyt, and next Mr. Edwin Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Francklyn, Rev. Henry Walbridge and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Clements, Mr. Tucker and Mr. Stebbins, of Boston, Mrs. Tillinghast, and Mrs. Lee. At 3¼ o'clock the body was borne in through the centre door of the church, the following gentlemen, each wearing a wide mourning scarf over the shoulder, walking beside it as pall-bearers: Secretary of State Hon. Hamilton Fish, Gen. William T. Sherman, Major-Gen. Irwin McDowell, Hon. William M. Evarts, Mayor William F. Havemeyer, William Cullen Bryant, ex-Secretary of the Navy Hon. Gideon Welles, Charles O'Conor, Gerrit Smith, Hon. Hiram Barney, and John J. Cisco. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng met the procession at the door of the church, and walked slowly in front of the body as it was conveyed up the aisle to its temporary resting-place in front of the pulpit, repeating meanwhile, in a solemn voice, the words of the Episcopal ritual. "I am the resurrection and the life, saith the Lord; he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die." Rev. Dr. E. W. Peet, Dr. Tyng's assistant, and Rev. John Hall, walked beside the body, which was deposited in front of the pulpit. The clergymen then ascended the chancel steps, and the service for the dead was read responsively by Dr. Tyng and Dr. Peet, after which Dr. Tyng read from the pulpit the lesson from the fifteenth chapter of St. Paul's First Epistle to the Corinthians, beginning at the twentieth verse. At its conclusion, he said, "I would invite Rev. Dr. Hall to address the congregation."

ADDRESS OF REV. DR. HALL.

Rev. Dr. John Hall, of the First Presbyterian Church, came forward and spoke as follows:

> The grass withereth, the flower fadeth: but the word of our God shall stand forever.—*Isaiah*, xl., 8.

So the mystic voice in the Old Testament commanded the prophet Isaiah to cry, and so, 700 years later, the mournful strain is renewed by the Apostle Peter, with its one joyous and triumphant cadence at the close. "The word of the Lord endureth forever;" and that strain has been sounding through the world ever since. Brethren, it has fallen upon our ears this afternoon. The flower thereof falleth away, but the word of the Lord endureth. To make this word of the Lord heard among the symbols of universal decay, to fix men's attention upon that which is abiding and solid, while we are humbled under the fresh sense of human uncertainty, and to guide the current of grief, whether for personal loss or for public calamity, into the channels of faith—this seems to me to be the main purpose of these funeral solemnities. There was a time when there was propriety in reciting over the mighty dead the great deeds that they had done in their time, and the virtues that secured for them human admiration. There were then few facilities for erecting memorials to human virtue, and for giving appropriate expression either to regret on the one hand or to admiration on the other; but it is not so now. The feeling in the public mind, evoked by such a Providence as that which brings us together, is expressed more fully, more promptly, and to a far wider audience through the means of the Press than it can be possibly done from the pulpit. And yet, brethren, it is not unfitting that upon such an occasion as this, religion should show that her kindly eye is upon all public virtues, that her heart beats responsive to every feeling of genuine patriotic emotion, that the Christian men in our time, like the good men in the older dispensation, pray for the peace and seek the prosperity of the city and of the country in which they dwell. But surely, it ought to be eminently reassuring to all honest public servants, and all men who are seeking to maintain their integrity in their administration of civil affairs, to see the appreciation that has been brought into life by the removal of Chief-Justice Chase, an appreciation spontaneous and universal. The highest and the purest civilization is molded upon the principle that Christ has embodied in his kingdom: He that is the greatest among you let him be the servant of all. And his acknowledged claim to greatness is that he did render such distinct and eminent public service, the one title by which we shall know him being the title that he gained as the occupant of the highest place in the profession that he had chosen and to which he had dedicated his life. It pleased God to call him to the discharge of many grave and most momentous duties. Nowhere was there any failure, and in some departments there was conspicuous and unprecedented success, unprecedented in the most literal way—for where was any man called to reduce the resources of a great nation into money for an exigency so sudden and so tremendous as that which required the exercise of his power? How well the work was done; how soon doubt and fear were triumphed over by courage and confidence, history has told already, and history will continue to tell; and probably men will more highly appreciate the colossal result when the years, as they have passed, enable them to see its magnitude, detached from its immediate and local surroundings, for with great men, as you know, brethren, the accuracy of our view is commonly increased as they recede from us in the progress of time. Lincoln, and Stanton, and Seward, and Chase, what a quaternion of brave soldiers in the cause of human liberty! What work they did in the war of our later times—a war only secondary in importance to that great struggle when, one hundred years ago, the people flung themselves into the strife, an unorganized mass of injured and indignant colonists and subjects, and when they came out of the struggle a strong and recognized nation! He who recounts to the future the progress and the career of our later and greater—in some respects greater—warfare, shall not be able to omit the names that I have now pronounced in your hearing. It was not theirs to exhibit coolness, and courage, and indomitable will on the tented field. Theirs was the harder task, in calm blood, in the face of misrepresentation, and intrigue, and clamor, now to spur on, and now to curb, and always to guide the half-blind energies of the Commonwealth, until that Commonwealth came out, not only free, secure, and triumphant, but free, let us hope, forever.

But why should I recount to you that of which you yourselves were then immediate witnesses, and that which I only witnessed from afar. Rather let me speak to you, my beloved brethren, of that which is common to us all, vital and of transcendent moment. When I stood last Tuesday night by the bed of Chief-Justice Chase, when I looked at that broad brow and great brain, and thought of the mighty interests with which it had dealt; when I looked at that great heaving bosom, and thought of how it had been weighed down by many cares, by domestic loss and by the burden of public anxiety, I could not help thinking as I watched the life make its unconscious resistance to death, how much alone he is now, how inaccessible to any human voice, how inaccessible to any power but the power of Him who had made him. Of all the hearts on earth that loved him, it was not possible for one to make a communication to him, and the one thing upon which to think, the one thing to trust for him then was that he had trusted in Jesus Christ; that he had rested upon the promises of the God of mercy; that, casting away from him all self-strength, and all his own personal goodness, and all his public services, he had accepted, as the strongest must accept, as you and I must accept, as the meanest may accept, the forgiveness of sins that comes through the blood, and that life everlasting that is the gift of God through Jesus Christ our Lord.

There are some reflections, beloved brethren, that seem to me proper enough to be suggested to you in the circumstances in which we stand here to-day. One of these respects our great men and princes, one of whom has fallen among us. When they do fall, we dwell with delight upon all the good that was in them, and we allow the view of it to obscure any evil, if evil there was. That is good so far as it goes, but, brethren, beloved, might we not anticipate their dying, and might we not allow to fall upon their living ear some of that generous appreciation and cordial applause which we are willing to dispense to them when they can hear it no more? Let us be candid and generous and just to those who serve us, as a people, in elevated positions. Do not criticise them harshly. It is easy enough for us who are in the quiet vale to look up and censure the movements or those who are climbing the rugged Alpine steeps, but our eyes can very imperfectly take in the depth of the crevasses which they see, and which they have to cross, and we can very imperfectly measure the heights up which they have to make their difficult way. So let us be just and candid and generous to them. Do not too hastily impute bad motives; do not too soon whisper the word ambition regarding the men who render to us great public service, as if ambition were something wholly and absolutely and essentially wrong and wicked. I tell you it is not so. It is sometimes the irrepressible consciousness of strength of God-given instinct by which men are impelled to the work that they can do, and that none others are able to do. Let us be just and generous to them. Men whose nobleness makes them fit for high place will be made nobler by the feeling that a nation reposes her confidence in them. It is with men as it is with mountains, the higher their elevation the fiercer and the more frequent the storms must be that beat about their heads. Let them know as they prosecute their struggle for the nation's good, that the nation confides in them, appreciates them, loves them living and will weep in sincerity over them when they are dead.

And I do not shrink from speaking a word here in somewhat the same strain, to the younger men who are in the busy competition of life, making their way, sometimes full of hope, and at other times cast down and despondent. He, whom we bury to-day in honor—he who has fallen in a field so magnificent—had many great advantages with which to begin his career. Among these I place a vigorous physical nature, great physical courage, a mind singularly well poised, enough of family history to maintain a proper self-respect, a boyhood and a youth saved from the enervation of luxury by the necessity to toil—toil through which strength was gained, and a healthy and proper consciousness of that strength. These are God's good gifts, and we are to be thankful for them. They are not exceptional in any way. How many are there of you who have had such gifts and more of them? My brethren, are you making the best use of them? If you have the powers, do not stand by inactive, waiting for exceptional opportunities. See that ye possess the moral qualities that are needed for true work, and somehow God, in whose great universe there is no waste of power, God will find for you the opportunities in which you are to exercise your talents and employ your gifts. The main thing for you as young men, when you enter into your public career, the main question that is to be asked regarding you is, Have you conscience—true and honest conscience—conscience that will no more flatter, that will no more make the abominable to be attractive than, sensitive to the light, the photographer's plate can be made to flatter? See that you have this conscience, and then the ambition that stirs you, and the sense of power that is in you, God will teach you to subordinate to His will in so far as He is pleased to make that will known to you.

Men and brethren, one short week ago Chief-Justice Chase occupied his place on the bench and performed his duty, and to-day he is to be carried hence in this coffin, for the death blow came to him suddenly. And even so, my brethren, it may come to you. Are you ready for its approach? Are you living under the power of the world to come? Do you seek to maintain habitual preparedness for the inevitable change? As a matter of evidence, it was said lately to a lawyer of well-deserved eminence—as a matter of evidence, do you think the Bible can be sustained? As a matter of pure evidence, was the calm reply, I do not see how any just, candid mind can doubt the authority of the Bible. My brethren, have you weighed that evidence? My brethren, have you accepted its conclusions? Have you received the life it offers you? Have you trusted the Savior it presents to you? Have you taken hold of the pardon it freely proclaims? Have you rested upon the Son of God as your sufficient priest? Have you sat at His feet and bowed yourself down in holy submission to Him as the Lord and Master to whom you are bound to yield yourselves in obedience? If you have done this, do not fear that God will give you work to do, and do not doubt but that he will give you strength to do it. This is the way to all generous sympathies, to all noble aspirations. If we had to choose for ourselves our meed of reputation from out the brilliant career that has closed here, are there not many of us who would rather take that fame that was won by Chief-Justice Chase as an advocate, when, in clear mind and with true love, he saw Liberty, and was willing to sacrifice anything as the cry of the oppressed entered into his ear, and men said of him, "There goes a fine young man who has ruined himself to-day." who of us, I say, would not choose that for our meed of reputation if we could, rather than the brilliant success and the distinguished career of the great financial minister; for to believe in Christ is life; it is the beginning of the life which shall never end; when we can say, whether we live we live unto the Lord, or whether we die we die unto the Lord; whether we live, therefore, or die, we are the Lord's.

But one word more, immediately to those who weep here to-day with a grief of such tenderness and sacredness as forbids public intrusion, whose sorrow is the sorrow of the nation. Be thankful, dear friends, that the career of one who is so justly dear to you has closed unstained by any sacrifice of the State to the interests of self, unstained by the doing of any deliberate deed that you have to extenuate and apologize for. Be thankful still more for the joyous trust that is in your hearts, that he whom you weep was a Christian man resting on the Savior, trusting in His love. Then this ship is not wrecked, but has gone to the port in safety, and with the safety of all its precious cargo. Then these noble and mighty powers of mind are not extinct, but only perfected, having reached a maturity that they never could have reached here. Then these qualities that secured your respect and won your love beyond the power of all earthly qualities, are perfected and sublimated, for the real being is absent from the body and present with the mind. Be it yours, while thankful for the virtues of God's grace, to walk in it, to imitate and copy these virtues. These very virtues add a responsibility upon you. Your lack of them would be conspicuous. But on the other hand, living as he lived, loving as he loved, serving as he served, being Christians as he was a Christian, you shall have the good hope of resuming in the skies the happy and blissful intercourse above, and every memory of him that comes to your spirits will say to you as it comes, as it says to us all, beloved, be ye followers of them who through faith and patience inherit the promise.

May God bless to us His word, and sanctify to us His providences, for His name's sake, amen.

The congregation then slowly dispersed, leaving the body under the care of its watchers, to remain in the church until the time to convey it to Jersey City, and put it aboard the train for Washington, which was done at about 8 o'clock last evening. Two special cars were furnished by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The remains were placed in one of the carriages, with Mr. and Mrs. Sprague, Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt, and the other members of the family, who were present at the funeral. In the other car were the attachés of the Supreme Court, Gen. Sherman, Secretary Fish, of the pall-bearers, and others of the officials from Washington, whose names have been given elsewhere.

PREPARATIONS IN WASHINGTON

The Body to Lie in State in the Supreme Court Room.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The body of Chief-Justice Chase, after arriving here to-morrow morning in charge of the friends and immediate relatives of the deceased and the pall-bearers, will be conveyed to the United States Supreme Court room by the following old servants of the court, who, in accordance with time-honored custom on similar occasions, will constitute the corpse-bearers: A. Lewis, J. Welsh, A. Herbert, J. Craig, W. Bruce, and J. Malvin. Arrangements befitting the occasion were made to-day at the Capitol. The bronze doors leading to the Senate Chamber from the east and north sides were heavily draped in mourning, as were also the doors leading to the corridor of the Senate, the archway over them in the hall leading to the Supreme Court room, and the main entrance to the building by the way of the east and west doors. The main entrance to the Supreme Court room is draped in black, as is that of the office of the court immediately opposite. In the court-room itself, the funeral drapery extends entirely around the room, and in heavy folds. The judicial bench is covered with black, while the chair of the Chief-Justice, the gilt eagle overhead and the semicircle in the rear, are draped in crape. The catafalque on which the remains will repose is the same as that upon which the body of President Lincoln reposed in state in the rotunda in April, 1865. Since that memorable event, it has been in what is commonly known as "Washington's Tomb," under the crypt. It is two feet and six inches high, and nine feet in length, and will be covered for the occasion with black broadcloth. A heavy floral wreath from the Government gardens will surround the casket, which will be otherwise decorated with beautiful flowers.

In a letter to the Clerk of the Court, dated yesterday, Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, writes from New-York to say that Gov. Sprague and the daughters of the Chief-Justice think it proper that the remains should repose in the Supreme Court room until they are taken to the cemetery. He remarks, in his letter: "There is an eminent propriety in the placing of the remains of the Chief-Justice there, in the Supreme Court room, and in their proceeding to their final resting place from the room in which, but ten days since, he sat at the head of the Judiciary of the United States."

The Supreme Court room will be open to visitors to-morrow, from 10 o'clock in the morning to 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and from 9 till 12 o'clock Monday, additional opportunity will be given the public to view the remains. At 12 o'clock M. Rev. O. H. Tiffany, pastor of the Metropolitan M. E. Church, will preach a sermon appropriate to the occasion in the court-room. At the conclusion of the services the remains will be taken to Oak Hill for interment. At Oak Hill the regular burial service of the Methodist Church will be read. Chief-Justice Chase attended the Metropolitan Church, and was one of its trustees. The different departments of the Government were closed to-day in accordance with the Executive order issued by the President, relative to the death of the Chief-Justice, and the flags throughout the city were at half-staff in respect to the memory of the deceased. Gov. Cooke has issued an order closing all the District Government offices on the day of the funeral.

IN MEMORIAM.

Meeting of the Cincinnati Bar—Remarks of Hon. Henry Stanbery.

CINCINNATI, May 10.—The meeting of the Bar at the United States Court-room to-day, in respect to the memory of Chief-Justice Chase, was largely attended. The court-room was draped in mourning. Judge Swing, of the United States District Court, was appointed Chairman, and the Judges of the Common Pleas and Superior Courts were appointed Vice-Presidents. A committee on resolutions was appointed, among whose members were Hon. W. S. Groesbeck, ex-Secretary Cox, Stanley Matthews, Rufus King, and Judge Taft. Addresses were made by Judge Matthews, Hon. Henry Stanbery, Flammen Ball, Judges Handley and Whitman, Geo. E. Pugh, and others. A memorial of respect to his memory was adopted, together with a resolution to send a copy of this tribute to the family of the deceased. The following was also adopted:

Resolved, That we respectfully ask that his remains may be laid in the beautiful cemetery he did so much to establish near the city of his home, which recognizes the full measure of his worth as its most eminent citizen.

Hon. Henry Stanbery said he had been Judge Chase's personal friend since both were young. He said, although for many years estranged in political opinions, yet, never for a moment did that difference disturb our social relations. There is, he said, one monument of his industry and ability which, as it was the first achievement that brought him into notice, deserves mention. I refer to his compilation of the body of the Ohio statute laws, extending over a period of forty-six years, from 1787 to 1833. In the Federal Senate; in the executive chair of our State; in the Cabinet; on the Supreme Bench, he was always equal to the place; and if he had reached that other place, the goal of his ambition, he would have been found equal also to that.

Action of the Bar of Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 10.—At a meeting of the Bar of Ohio in the Supreme Court room, Judge J. R. Swan, of Columbus, was chosen chairman, and William Dennison, George Hoadley, A. G. Thurman, E. N. Olds, Thomas Ewing, and others were appointed a committee on resolutions to express the sense of the Ohio Bar on the death of Chief-Justice Chase, and to report on the 14th inst.

The Philadelphia Bar.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 10.—The Philadelphia Bar held a meeting in the Supreme Court room to-day, and took appropriate action regarding the death of Chief-Justice Chase. Judge Cadwallader presided.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A fire occurred yesterday afternoon in the premises No. 61 Pearl-street, occupied by G. Sonto & Co., dealers in foreign fruits and produce. Damage to building and contents, $350; fully insured.

The horse-shoers' strike presented no new features yesterday, but active preparations were made for the parade, which will come off to-morrow. It is expected that some 1,200 men will turn out on the occasion.

The steam-ship Weser, which left Bremen on April 26, and Southampton on April 29, reached this port yesterday, bearing advices fresher by two days than those already at hand.

Peter Dulk, aged twenty-five years, residing in East New-York, was seriously burned yesterday afternoon by some molten lead falling over him while he was at work at the screw dock at Pier No. 39, East River.

The Veteran Association of the Twentieth New-York Volunteer Regiment celebrated the anniversary of its return from the war and its reception in New-York, at its rooms, corner of Eldridge and Broome streets, last night.

The Committee of the Board of Supervisors, charged with the investigation of the official conduct of Mr. Joseph B. Young, Clerk of the board, were unable to obtain a quorum yesterday, and adjourned for one week.

Louis Albrecht, aged thirty years, of No. 321 East Thirty-ninth-street, a carpenter, while at work on the new church in Twenty-third-street, near Third-avenue, yesterday, was struck on the head by a falling brick, and was seriously injured.

At the Lyceum of Natural History, No. 64 Madison-avenue, to-morrow evening, the following papers will be read: On "Ventilation," by Dr. H. Endemann; on "Reduction of Iron," by Prof. C. A. Seely; on "Some Points in Chemical Manipulation," by Dr. H. C. Bolton.

Richard Brockway, of No. 319 West Forty-first-street, was, last evening, committed, by Justice Cox, for having broken into the building No. 171 Thompson-street, and stealing a watch and chain, and two coats, valued at $110, the property of Philip H. Sherlock, of No. 207 East Fifty-third-street.

Edward Arnold was brought before Justice Cox, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with stealing $20 from Capt. Hiram Eastman, master of the schooner Edgar Baxter, while the latter was asleep in his cabin. Arnold, who was arrested by one of the crew of the schooner, was committed in default of $500 bail.

On Friday evening the residence of James Noyes, No. 6 Sylvan-place, was entered by sneak-thieves, who stole a family Bible valued at $25 and a silver gravy dish valued at $15, with which they escaped. The dwelling of Mr. A. B. Yetter, at One Hundred and Thirteenth-street and Second-avenue, was also visited by sneak-thieves on the same evening, and $25 worth of wearing apparel was stolen.

Ferdinand Herbog, a broker doing business at No. 24 New-street, was committed without bail, last evening, by Justice Cox, on a charge of appropriating $10,000 worth of Mexican bonds of the Corleis issue, the property of Peter W. Laurin & Co., of No. 6 Washington Market. The bonds had been offered to Hertog by George W. Markham, acting for Laurin & Co., and Hertog retained the bonds because, he said, Markham was indebted to him.

BROOKLYN.

Assessor Leich has been temporarily relieved from his office as an assessor for the Internal Revenue Department. Assistant Assessor Flynn, of the Twenty-first Ward, takes the vacant place.

Alexander McKenna, aged forty-five years, stone mason, of No. 160 Hall-street, was yesterday afternoon taken suddenly with bleeding from the lungs while standing at the corner of Hall-street and Myrtle-avenue, and expired almost immediately.

Yesterday morning burglars broke into the German Church, at the corner of Herkimer-street and Howard-avenue, and stole a carpet valued at $30. They also rifled the poor-box, which had been recently emptied of its contents. The police are bewildered, and have of course no clue to work on.

STATEN ISLAND.

The post-mortem examination of the body of the late Justice Haggerty disclosed the fact that death was caused by ossification of the tricuspid valves of the heart. The other organs were in a healthy condition, except the mucous coating of the stomach, which was ulcerated.

The Medical Society of Richmond County, at its last meeting, published resolutions protesting against the reduction of their fees by the Board of Supervisors, and a committee was appointed to inform that body that members of the society would not again attend to Coroner's cases unless a fair and proper fee was allowed for their services.

NEW-JERSEY.

Clara Hoffmeyer, of Union Hill, attempted to commit suicide by taking laudanum yesterday. Her design was frustrated.

The man who was killed on the Pennsylvania road, at East Newark, on Thursday, has been identified as Anton Schumaker, of Hoboken.

A complimentary concert will be tendered to Mrs. Ellis, at Library Hall, Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday evening, at which the Arion Glee Club has volunteered to sing, and several vocalists of note will participate.

The competitive examination for the military cadetship of Hudson County (Seventh Congressional District) took place yesterday in Public School No. 3 Bright-street, Jersey City. The result will not be made known before Monday.

Mayor O'Neil sent last night to the Board of Police Commissioners of Jersey City a veto of the resolution, passed at a previous meeting, which reduced Inspector of Police Dickson to the rank of a patrolman and appointed Benjamin Murphy to fill his place.

A new steamer was received last night by Engine Company No. 2 of the Hoboken Fire Department. A parade of the whole department took place, and was supplemented by a dinner at the new engine-house, corner of Washington and Second streets.

The Hudson County Avenue Commissioners met, yesterday afternoon, at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City. Hon. Orestes Cleveland was elected President; Wm. A. Brown, Secretary; David Smith, Treasurer, and Rev. Leon Abbott, Counsel. The next meeting will be held on Friday, 16th inst.

A light wagon, driven by George Rourke, was struck by a train of the Pennsylvania Road, at Newark, Friday evening, and carried through the gateway of the Market-street Depot. Rourke was thrown about fifteen feet into the air, and was caught on the cow-catcher, falling on his back. He was carried into the depot, and was taken up insensible, but subsequently recovered, and was found to be unhurt.

Arrivals at the Hotels.

Vice-President Wilson, Gen. W. T. Sherman, United States Army, and Hon. A. B. Mullett, of the Post-office Department, Washington, are located at the Astor House.

Ex-Lieut.-Gov. George W. Hendee, of Vermont; Hon. George Jerome, of Detroit; Senator Edward Bettle, of New-Jersey; Rev. G. S. Robinson, of Pittsburg, and Hon. Thomas S. Gray, of Hudson, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. E. W. Rice, of Washington; Senator John L. Snyder, Hon. Ben Field, of Albion, and Dr. Charles Logan, United States Minister to Chili, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Albert M. Day and Hon. George Dwight, Jr., of Massachusetts, are registered at the Glenham Hotel.

Attorney-General G. H. Williams, of Washington, and Rev. Dr. Wheeler, of Poughkeepsie, are temporarily stopping at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Judge George B. Van Vleck, of Buffalo; Dr. E. Rice, of Albany, and Col. E. V. Westcott, of Baltimore, are at the Sturtevant House.

H. H. Bradley, of the Naval Department at Washington, is staying at the Grand Hotel.

Capt. E. W. Bass and Capt. E. Bergland, of the United States Army, have quarters at the Hoffman House.

Hon. H. D. H. Snyder, of New-Jersey, is at the St. George Hotel.

The Marquis de Chambrun, of Washington, has arrived at the St. Denis Hotel.

Col. J. R. Cranston, United States Army, is located at the Albemarle Hotel.

Charles Fechter is stopping at the Hotel St. Germain.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Per steam-ship Egypt, for Liverpool.—Miss Harriet C. Clark, Miss Julia Cleary, Miss Mary Reilly, Miss Julia Keefe, Miss Jane Johnson, Mrs. Henry C. Walton, Mrs. Mary McGuire, Mrs. Bell, T. M. Rogers, R. C. Rogers, Major J. H. Jennings and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Boggs, Mrs. T. M. Rogers, Miss A. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Chambey, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Sprunt, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Torrey, Miss Ada Torrey, Miss Marian Torrey, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Fletcher, infant, and nurse, Miss Julia Lee, Dr. Geo. H. and Mrs. Perrine, Miss Eva Perrine, J. C. Pertine, H. G. Richardson, Allen W. Stoepie, Wm. M. Benedict, H. Waterman, W. H. McHenry, Mrs. Emma McGivern, three children and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Eaton, Mrs. E. Smith, Miss Mollie Smith, Miss Allen, Asa W. Smith, Geo. Allen, Geo. M. Paschall, Miss M. A. Lulliva, Mrs. Ponce and infant, Mr. and Mrs. John Ritchie, Mrs. T. H. Morgan, Norman H. Jones, Dudley Trott, George Neave, Aubrey Darrell, D. A. Seymore, G. H. Clark, Jr., Mr. Delamere, R. E. Barrett, M. L. Scrymser, James Taylor, A. V. Bernstein, Mr. and Mrs. F. Hutchinson and three children, K. Helmers, Charles S. Givens, James Coogan, James T. Coogan, A. B. Walsh, A. S. Walsh, Dr. Jas. Woodrow, W. J. Fitzmeyer, Mrs. E. B. Roberts, Miss Mary Sprunt, Mrs. McDermond, Miss Gleares, S. G. Lapham, C. E. Gregory, Charles W. Bance, John Pinder, H. Robertson, Dr. Homer Bostwick, A. Markart, Charles G. Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. F. Ayers and Miss Ellen Ayers, Howard Gill, Miss Rebecca Gill, Miss Ellen Gill, Miss Marian Wilkens, Mr. and Mrs. B. Bagley, Mark Smith, J. McCarter, Mrs. H. J. Horn, Mrs. Gerline and child, Miss Annie Le Brery, Mrs. Laban and infant, Dr. Wm. Fowler, wife, and two children, W. S. Humphreys, Master Willie Stewart, J. M. L. McNulty, Miss McNulty, Mrs. Hatfield and two children, Mrs. Henry Green and two children, Frederick Evans, Geo. H. Thatcher, Mrs. Eliza McKowan, J. W. Knight, Mr. Harlan, Mr. Trimble, Mr. Franklin, Mrs. Grace Warner, Mrs. A. Winnard, Miss Jane L. Smithers, Miss Victorine Vandervord, Mr. and Mrs. Weston Bowles, August Martin.

Per steam-ship Abyssinia, for Liverpool.—Mrs. John A. Robinson and daughter, Rev. Dr. Flagg and wife, E. D. Washburne, H. Conover, Mrs. Turneure, five children, man and maid servant, Rev. H. C. Alexander, W. J. Kerr and wife, R. L. Boutillier and wife, P. H. Perry and wife, Mrs. Melville and maid, Mrs. Field, J. Grose and wife, W. Boon, J. Giffen, C. Mosling, Charles Mirth, M. Dively, George Lipscher and wife, L. B. Kirwan, Miss K. Barhydt, Miss M. Barhydt, Mrs. Faitonte and two daughters, Miss S. L. Cook, Miss H. L. Sears, D. P. Barhydt, W. Barker, Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain, Miss D. Lane, Miss H. Coulter, Mr. and Mrs. Bradin, Z. Corcosky, Miss M. McGregor, Mrs. H. Jackson, Mrs. M. Roberts, Mrs. M. Murphy, Mr. Touthall, F. W. Pitkin, Mrs. T. P. Fisher, Mrs. Lithgour, Mrs. Brice, Mr. and Mrs. Fender, Mr. and Mrs. Abbott and three children, J. Elyruffet, J. Gregg, Chief-Justice Chapman and wife, A. Barclay, Miss A. C. Anderson, Miss A. Logun, A. Journeay, T. P. Cummings, Hon. J. W. Patterson, W. Pats, T. D. Logan, Mrs. J. E. Logan, R. G. Hervey, Mrs. H. J. Brooks, Mrs. H. M. Porter, Mrs. A. Barnett, Miss G. R. Kendall, Rev. Dr. Harwood, H. Solomon, W. Welch, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. S. Jordan, D. H. Bayley, E. K. Harris, H. T. Witter, A. L. Harris, Gen. Donaldson and wife, D. E. Clapp, Mrs. Denton and two children, Miss Logan, J. H. Hand, G. B. Switzer, W. H. H. Tucker, D. W. Bowman, A. Anderson, J. Thompson, Mrs. Gray, E. S. Palmer, Major Fuller, J. H. Williams, J. D. Abraham and family, J. Abraham and family, H. B. Bogart, Mrs. Steele, J. T. Bailey, J. R. W. Fothergill, J. B. Moffatt and wife, Mrs. Brooks, Miss Coley, Miss Langtree, Col. Stewart, A. Haselton, J. F. Macauley, J. J. Smith, H. S. Hyde, A. F. Frankfeld, Mr. Keist, D. Secor, Mr. Little, Mr. and Mrs. Warren, 3 children and servant, Miss Crosby, D. H. Holmes, Mme. Troidevein, H. F. Budge, Dr. J. C. Conover, J. R. M. Denman, A. C. Denman, H. Burnett, A. H. Scoville and wife, P. Clarkledge, W. Gayer Dominick, H. B. Dominick, R. Gillespie, W. F. Tufts, Rev. E. C. C. Porter and wife, 2 children and governess, John Forsyth, Mrs. Frank and son, F. Kaish, Rev. S. Weller.

Per steamer Oceanic, for Liverpool.—Miss Emily Faithfull, Miss Pattison, P. Dutel, Mrs. Dutel, nurse and child, Mrs. Geo. J. Miller, Miss Henrietta Miller, Miss Georgia Miller, J. Blair Scribner, J. S. Blair, Wm. H. Kimball, Wm. W. Gordon, Mrs. Gordon, Miss Mabel Gordon, nurse and child, Peter Decker, Mrs. Decker, Miss Alice Decker and nurse, Mrs. Morton Cheeseman, Miss Carrie Cheeseman, C. W. Chapin, Jr., Mrs. Chapin and child, H. Watterson, Mrs. Watterson, child, infant and nurse, A. J. Ballard, Mrs. Ballard, Miss A. Ballard, Miss Eliza Zanotti, Mme. L. Stephani and infant, Miss Bella West, W. Hill, F. F. Hill, S. T. Ballard, Augustus Hayes, Arthur C. Hall, John Churchill, Geo. F. Mickens, Mrs. Geo. F. Mickens, Miss R. A. Mickens, Mrs. Virginia King, M. Matich, B. Radovich, P. Scroiocovich, Edwin L. Brundage, Mrs. L. W. Hall, Chas. W. Horne, Mrs. Horne, M. Hevmanson, R. Mc Clevey, Francis Moran, Mrs. Moran, J. C. Paige, Samuel Hubbard, Chas. T. Parry, Mrs. Parry, Miss Clara B. Parry, Master Willie A. Parry, Jas. Baird, Mrs. Baird, servant and infant, A. H. Fanshaw, Dr. Malcolm McLean, Geo. Hout, F. Cooper Baird, Henry Blackburn, Mrs. Blackburn, child and nurse, Capt. E. F. Northam, R. J. Tiffany, W. A. Smith, J. M. Lopes, R. B. Brimer, John J. Walls, A. T. Bowen, J. W. Bigelow, Miss Annie Bigelow, Miss Marie Bigelow, Miss Wagner, J. O. Bedell, D. Harrison, Mr. Bare, Charles B. Allen, Miss Kate Caldwell, Miss Agnes Caldwell, W. Jenkinson, F. Heurtevant, H. W. Eaton, Rev. T. C. Billheimer, Graham Dunlop, Mrs. Graham Dunlop and daughter, Mr. Harland, Mrs. Wm. E. Brown, Miss Ida H. Brown, Miss Dolly J. Brown, J. Crowell, Mrs. Crowell and child, Andrew Lawson, Edward Lowenthal, C. E. Brooks, Mrs. E. S. Peckham, Mijuel Capin, Antonio Solana, Richard Choquet, J. W. Longfit, Wm. Jackman, Miss E. Peckham.

Per steam-ship Rhein, for Bremen.—Lieut. Commander O. F. Heyermann, Mrs. O. F. Heyermann, G. J. Kuchler, Mrs. G. J. Kuchler, six children, and servant, P. F. W. Thiermann, M. Von Baumbach, G. J. Muller, W. F. G. Muller, W. F. G. Muller, child, and servant, J. Kress, W. Rosenheim, Mrs. W. Rosenheim, child, and servant, L. Susman, H. Schiedmayer, G. Mayer, L. H. Sendheim, L. Loewenstein, Mrs. L. Loewenstein, P. Jeselson, A. Kohn, Mrs. A. Kohn, three children, and servant, Mrs. G. Mayer, P. Brunjes and child, Henry Brunjes, Miss Manna Brunjes, Baron G. Gostkowski and servant, G. V. Schulze, Feo Rivas Gongora, J. Gould, F. Petersen, R. A. Rice, S. Silbermann, J. Loucheim and family, N. Strauss, E. Springer, Miss Springer, J. Menlop and daughter, N. Ladrise, B. Hertsog, Mrs. Schubert, Mrs. Heinrich, Mrs. Skramka and daughter, Mrs. Molwits and two children, W. Streit and wife, Mrs. Staas, Mrs. Von Arte, H. L. Meyer, Mrs. Schmidt and child, J. Burns, Miss Wemleth, T. Reinroth, H. Brunhild, Mrs. H. Plather, N. Ravera, T. Goldenstein and child, P. Hexander, wife and child, A. H. Tavens, Wm. G. Merkens, Mrs. D. Massman, Miss L. Kassey, Wm. Roth, J. Denio, W. A. Haas, Mrs. A. Anwers, O. Anwers, Mrs. Frey and two children, J. Schindler, Mrs. M. Schindler, Mrs. J. Weinert, Mrs. O. Huschle and two children, W. F. Niedringhaus, Mrs. J. Mayer, Mrs. L. Hartung, S. Ulmann, wife and child, Mrs. C. Vass, D. Kuil, Mrs. M. Kuil, T. Pruden, J. S. Frank, M. Liveright, H. D. Justi, J. Blatter, Mrs. J. Blatter, H. Gaertner, Master C. Werner, Mrs. B. Busch, A. Rosenheim, H. Braum, E. Meyer, C. McCauley, J. Schwally, J. G. Braun and wife, H. G. Steinick, S. Kahn, V. H. Long, I. Mann, F. G. Kohlbrand, L. M. Dunkelmeyer, A. Gutmann, United States Commissioner to Vienna Exhibition; J. Friedman, G. H. Lucken and wife, V. Graff, H. Schmidt, B. Youngblood, Mrs. M. Zoeller and child, T. Hulsmann, Mrs. M. Hulsmann, J. Kohlmann, C. Leuschner, wife and five children, A. Bodeyman, L. Beyer, J. Frick, M. Jacobi and son, Dr. Wm. Schultz, E. Vetter, Mrs. Louis M. Dunkelmeyer and daughter, Mrs. Barbara Stein and child, M. Nickermann, E. Ruhman, H. Neiber, Mrs. Elise Neiber, Mrs. E. Riechers and two children, Louis Broun, A. Hellbroner, J. H. Becker, F. Camp, Jan Sim, Mrs. Elisa Kubler, Miss Caroline Bosse, Miss Minna Peutermann, Miss Marie Schilsen, M. Frank, C. Harbach, Theo. Backus, Mrs. Cath Siegenthaler and child, Joseph Mayer.

Per steam-ship Victoria, for Glasgow.—G. Young and lady, T. Rose and lady, Mrs. Davies, Mrs. Swarts, Miss Swarts, Dr. Snow and lady, W. Chalmers and lady, Hon. G. Thompson and lady, Miss G. Thompson, Miss M. Thompson, C. W. Seymour, Dr. Baker, Prof. Townsend, Ed. Rearson, Mr. Wright, C. Remlin, F. P. Isherwood and lady, Edward F. Horton, Rev. J. T. Noves, Mrs. Kate D. Pike, Master D. Pike, Miss A. Walker, L. Burdick and wife, Master C. Burdick, J. Scripture and wife, John A. Foster, J. J. Boyd, A. Mitchell, F. G. Baker, J. N. Waite and wife, C. B. Kurtz, Wm. Hardee, Jas. Blackley, E. L. Mitchell and wife, J. Hilton and wife, D. S. Sanford, H. S. Sanford, Mrs. S. T. W. Sanford, Miss F. W. Bowker, J. L. Van Dusen, T. H. W. Hall, C. W. Whittlesey and wife, Dr. Hamilton, A. M. Lewen, Mrs. Thompson, J. K. Katenstein, Miss Champion, Misses Townsend, G. A. Bell and family, Rev. Mr. Howland and lady, S. T. Townsend and lady, Master S. B. Townsend, Marie Doland and servant, H. Preston and lady, W. Furness and lady, Miss M. Campbell, Mrs. J. B. Neeser, G. E. Merrill and lady, Mrs. Richardson, Mr. Plunkett, A. D. Rood, Theo. Volkner, F. Banks, H. S. Newhall, G. B. Armstrong, A. A. Cattermole, John McQueen, Andrew Henderson, Charles Phipps, Miss Mary Quann, Mrs. Emily Johnson, Miss L. Johnson, J. H. Crampton and lady, J. M. McDonald and lady, J. L. Taylor and lady, two religeuse, C. J. Anderson, Rev. E. Sartin, Rev. F. Lefevre, G. Marriott, E. Hollingworth, Alex. McDonald, Rev. C. Kilbon and lady, Rev. J. Taylor, lady, and 2 children, Rev. J. Moffatt, Rev. Samuel Moffatt, Watson Chalmers, Mr. Donnelly and lady, B. W. Ferguson, C. P. Brown, Fred. G. Hentig, Mrs. S. Hentig, Mrs. C. Vernon, Miss L. Vernon, D. Swanston, J. Swanston, O. H. Caygill, Miss Richardson.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Fancher.

Oettier vs. Oettier; report confirmed, judgment of divorce granted, custody of child awarded to the plaintiff, and alimony costs granted as in judgment stated.

Praise vs. Jefferds; motion to vacate order of arrest is denied.

Carpenter vs. Beare; defendant's motion is denied.

By Judge Barrett.

Appleton vs. Bowles; order settled.

Fry vs. Fry; order settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Amory vs. Amory et al.; order denying application.

Hanns vs. Peure; order that judgment of Court of Appeals dismissing appeal be made the judgment of this Court.

Smith et al. vs. Miller; order that judgment of affirmance of the Court of Appeals be made the judgment of this Court.

Beamont vs. Ponvert; order discharging receiver and confirming report of referee.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Madison-avenue Baptist Church vs. Baptist Church in Oliver-street; decisions and findings settled.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 10—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅛@93¼ for money, and 93⅜ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 92; 1867s, 94; 10-40s, 89¼; new 5s, 89¼. Erie Railway Shares, 50¼.

NOON.—The rate of discount of the Bank of England has advanced ½ ℘ cent. and is now 5 ℘ cent.

1 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 49⅞.

2 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅛ for money, and 93⅜ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 91¾; 1867s, 93¾; 10-40s, 89; new 5s, 89¼. Erie Railway Shares, 49.

PARIS, May 10.—Rentes opened at 54f. 40c., and closed flat at 54f. 20c.

FRANKFORT, May 10.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 96⅛ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, May 10—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened steady; Middling Uplands, 7¾d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady. Sales, 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 were taken for export and speculation.

1 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, April and May, at 8½d.; from same ports, May and June, at 8⅝d.; from New-Orleans, April and May, at 9d., and from Savannah or Charleston, deliverable May and June, at 8 13-16d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 6,000 bales are American. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Lard, 42s. 3d. ℘ cwt.

LONDON, May 10.—The reduction of the duty on Sugar causes a decline in that article; sales have been made at 29s. 6d.@30s. ℘ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard on the spot. Tallow, 42s. 6d. ℘ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 14¼d.@15d. ℘ gallon.

[Advertisement.]
"AMUSING"—To have teeth extracted with Laughing Gas at Dr. HASBROUCK'S, late operator at Colton's Office, No. 956 Broadway, corner Twenty-third-street. Head-quarters.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Anglia, from Glasgow.—Dr. McMurray, Mrs. McMurray, James Taylor, Mrs. Taylor and 2 children, Thos. Willis, wife and 2 children, Mrs. Young, Master R. Young, Mr. Webster, Henry Grant, William Carson, P. A. M. Morrison, David Birrell, wife and child, Mr. Lindsay, Mrs. Emma Herriss and infant, Addis Stone, Mrs. Dillon and 4 children, Rev. G. A. Brown, A. J. Jones, F. W. W. Knowles, Ole Neilson, J. S. Blair, J. P. Blair, E. Hileman.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship Colon, for San Francisco.—Bernard T. Gilroy, Mrs. John Davis and daughter, Maude M. Gilroy, George H. Jessop, Robert J. O'Reilly, Mrs. William Altemus and 2 children, Hon. Allen Rutherford, E. A. Pane, George T. Woodward, L. S. Thomas, Mrs. M. Sharp, W. M. Robertson, F. K. Lovelle, Joseph Caldwell, E. Payson Knapp, Wallace Furguson, S. H. Cowles, J. W. Monroe, Charles Tucker, George Woodward, Richard Fay, H. Talcot, Nathaniel Morrison, wife and child, Miss Lizzie Gray, Florence Clark, A. C. Sheppey, Mrs. Henry A. Farrar. Way passengers—B. Castaneda, wife, nurse and child, Victor Pounce de Leon, L. Sciacalugo and brother, Mrs. Griffin and child, William L. Dawson, Ramon Gomez, Joaquin Maldonado, Damon Gurman, Mr. Mahoney, Major Butler, United States Army.

In steam-ship Huntsville, for Savannah.—O. W. Gale, F. W. Barnes, W. S. Frary, A. B. Chandler, J. E. Chandler, Miss L. Christopher, M. X. De Leon, Mr. Jones, J. T. Donovan and lady, Mrs. Amos Campbell, Alfred Smith and 2 children, James Hoy.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—J. F. Roberts, Geo. L. Nichols, W. C. Munroe, W. Crerar, Miss Annie Eichmann, Chas. J. Carpender, D. D. Arden, Mrs. E. B. Hicks.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises.....4:49 | Sun sets.......7:04 | Moon sets..2:39
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..5:16 | Gov. Island...6:05 | Hell Gate..7:27

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SATURDAY, May 10.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Abyssinia, (Br.,) Haines, Liverpool via Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn; Colon, Griffin, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Egypt, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool via Queenstown, F. W. J. Hurst; Rhein, (Ger.,) Meyer, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Lagos, (Br.,) Pregon, Havana, Pim, Forwood & Co.; Cortes, Kemble, New-Orleans, H. R. Cromwell & Co.; City of Houston, Dearing, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, R. Lowden; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, S. C., H. R. Morgan & Co.; Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., G. B. Merrick & Co.; Nereus, Bearse, Boston.

Ships Napoleon, (Norw.,) Noman, London, Funch, Edye & Co.; W. J. Hatfield, (Br.,) Churchill, Bremen, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks Caroline, (Norw.,) Jensen, Lubeck, Tetens & Bockmann; Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Vesey, Hamilton, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.

Brigs Anable Antoine, (Span,) Marnolo, Cadiz or Barcelona, E. Puig & Co.; John Wesley, Ford, Galveston, M. J. McMahon.

Schrs. M. & L. Wedmore, Terry, Washington, N. C., Z. Mills; David Ames, Ames, Fernandina, Fla., H. P. Brown & Co.; R. J. Leonard, (Br.,) Bradley, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; W. L. St. Paul, (Br.,) Haley, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Humming Bird, (Br.,) Williams, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Weser, (Ger.,) Willigerod, Bremen April 26, via Southampton 29th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Becket, Charleston May 7, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship George Cromwell, Clapp, New-Orleans May 3, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman. May 6, off Jupiter Inlet, passed bark Don Jose, (Span.,) and brigs Bonita, (Br.,) Navasota, (of Boston,) and Amocintas, bound N.; 8th, 75 miles S. from Hatteras, passed brig Don Quixote, bound N.; same night, saw a Lorillard steamer bound S., with foremast gone; 9th, 125 miles N. from Hatteras, exchanged signals with steam-ship City of Merida, hence for Havana, and steam-ship Magnolia, hence for Savannah.

Steam-ship Vicksburg, Rudolf, Jacmel via Matanzas May 3, with sugar, &c., to the New-York and West India Steam-ship Co.

Ship S. F. Hersey, (of Searsport,) Small, Iquique Jan. 29, with nitrate of soda to order—vessel to Carver & Barnes.

Bark C. F. Elwell, (of Shelburn, N. S.,) Attley, Middlesboro 42 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co. April 17, lat. 45 17, lon. 44 48, passed a vessel's lower mast, with rigging attached, which appeared to have been but a short time in the water.

Steam-ship Anglia, (Br.,) Small, Glasgow April 26 and Moville 27th, with mdse. and 650 passengers to Henderson Bros. May 5, lat. 44 51, lon. 46 41, passed ship Pembroke Castle, (Br.,) hence for Liverpool; 9th, 200 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed an Inman steamer bound E.; same day, 150 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed a National steamer bound E.

Bark Wavelet, (of Barbados,) Christophersen, Rio Janeiro 32 ds., with coffee to Pendergast, Bros. & Co. April 16, lat. 0 34 S., lon. 42 31, spoke bark Wessels, (Norw.,) from Buenos Ayres, for St. Thomas or Barbados, 49 ds. out.

Bark Lewis, (Norw.,) Dehly, London 33 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored at S. W. spit for orders.

Bark J. L. Pendergast, (of Quebec,) Bates, Rio Janeiro March 26, with coffee to Pendergast, Bros. & Co.

Brig Emma Dean (Dutch,) Atkinson, Curacao, 13 ds., with hides and skins for Theodore Foulke & Co. The bark Henry Knight, of Camden, Me., Gilkey, sld. April 12 for Hamburg.

Brig Mansanillo, (of Eastport,) Benson, Kempt, N. S., 10 ds., with 260 tons plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. J. H. Wainwright, (of Philadelphia,) Abrams, Boston, for Philadelphia, May 7, off Five Island Light, N. 70 by W. 18 miles, was run into by an unknown steamer, (supposed the Pennsylvania,) staving in starboard bulwarks, breaking anchor-stock and jib-boom, carrying away one shroud and plank-shear, and staving boat, main-boom and one davit.

Schr. Flyaway, Kelly, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. D. T. Willets, Smith, Warren, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Franklin Randolph, Steelman, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Copy, Trewergy, Surry, with lumber for Rondout.

Schr. A. J. Chapman, Wilcox, Georges Banks, with fish to Moon & Lamphear.

Schr. Marcellus, Sherwood, Hillsboro, N. B., with plaster to order.

Schr. J. G. Colyer, Crosby, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Eldora, Hamilton, Providence.

Schr. D. G. Floyd, Clifford, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. S. G. Gurney, Gurney, New-Haven, for Rondout.

Schr. M. R. Carlisle, Northrup, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lucy, Richards, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Abbie S. Oakes, Ryder, Fox Island, with stone for Brooklyn Bridge.

Schr. Frank Merwin, Bunce, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. American Chief, Snow, Augusta, with lumber to J. H. Hamlin.

Schr. Minnuquas, Heany, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Henry, Terrill, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Belle Seaman, Seaman, New-Haven.

Schr. Emilie Belle, Kelly, East Falmouth.

Schr. Bonny Ives, Davis, Providence.

Schr. Plow Boy, Elliots, Rockport, Mass.

Schr. Hazleton, Baker, Rockport, Mass.

Schr. War Steed, Phinny, New-Bedford.

Schr. Argo, Bearse, Wareham.

Schr. Atlantic, Knowlton, Warren.

BELOW—Bark Alice Roy, (of Halifax,) Douglass, from Rotterdam. Was spoken May 9, 250 miles E. of Sandy Hook, by pilot-boat Hope, No. 1.

Anchored at Hart's Island—Schrs. Clara Rogers, Wexford, Windsor, N. S.; M. D. Hilton, Weaver, Providence, for Georgetown, D. C.; Antelope, ——, Windsor, N. S.; Ellen M. Duffield, Raynor, Providence; Marion Draper, Meady, Bath, Me.

RETURNED—Steam-ship Oceanic, (Br.,) Kiddle, hence for Liverpool, on account of some slight derangement of her machinery.

WIND—Sundown, light, E., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Rhein, for Bremen; Victoria, for Glasgow; Abyssinia, Egypt, City of Montreal, for Liverpool; Lagos, for Havana; City of Houston, for Galveston; Sherman & Cortes, for New-Orleans; Huntsville, San Salvador, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Old Dominion, for Richmond.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 10.—Arr. steamer Georgia, from New-York.

Sld. steamers Champion, for New-York, and Sea Gull, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 10.—Arr. schr. Lemome, from Rio, for orders.

LEWES, Del., May 10.—The steam-ship Andes, from Liverpool, passed in last evening.

A bark, outward bound, is lying off Fourteen-foot Bank, having lost both anchors.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 10.—Arr. schr. Agnes J. Grace, from Boston.

Sld. steam-ships San Jacinto and Montgomery, for New-York; C. W. Lord, for Philadelphia; Seminole, for Boston.

Cld. schrs. W. S. Brambull, for New-York; Maria A. Coombs and Chas. H. Dow, for Boston; brig Frontier, for Damariscotta, Me.

Spoken, &c.

By ship S. F. Hersey, March 13, lat. 21 10 S., lon. 34 04, spoke ship Astria, (Br.,) from Mexico for Falmouth, Eng.; 17th, lat. 21 32 S., lon. 21 48, bark Young Eagle, (Br.,) from Pasagua for Queenstown, 54 ds. out; 19th, lat. 19 20 S., lon. 33 20, bark Reliance, (Br.,) from Montevideo for Barbados, 21 ds. out; 22d, lat. 17 40 S., lon. 28 bark Eliza and Mary, (Br.,) from Newcastle, Eng., for Buenos Ayres; April 12, lat. 1 55 N., lon. 33.20, bark Panama, (Br.,) from Montevideo for Navassa, 42 ds. out.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, May 10.—The Inman line steam-ship City of Antwerp sailed from this port for New-York yesterday.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 10.—The North German Lloyd's steam-ship Baltimore, Capt. Lüllenheim, from Baltimore April 27, for Bremen, arrived here yesterday and shortly after proceeded.

BRISTOL, England, May 10.—The Great Western line steam-ship England sailed hence yesterday for New-York.

GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE
DAILY GRAPHIC.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

The attention of the public is directed to the following extracts from late letters received from prominent news agencies. We have made no idle boasts in claiming for the *Daily Graphic* a success that is altogether without precedent in the history of journalism.

The paper has distanced competition, its circulation is larger than that of any other first-class evening newspaper in the United States, and is more than double that of any two of the other leading evening newspapers in New-York.

It has met with a much more generous appreciation than we had expected at the outset, and its circulation is rapidly increasing.

The Graphic Company,
J. H. GOODSELL,
C. M. GOODSELL,
MANAGERS.

To the Publishers of the Daily Graphic:
In view of the number of copies which we pay you for daily, it appears to us that you should be perfectly satisfied with the result of the efforts made to create a sale through country newsdealers. The demand is much larger than we at first supposed it would be. With a continued promptness in furnishing in time to go by early afternoon trains, we [illegible] to have a still greater demand. Yours respectfully,
(Signed) PATRICK FARRELLY,
Manager American News Company.

We are glad to say that the *Daily Graphic* is increasing with us, and we think it is well worthy of it. At first nobody here expected it to succeed, but now they expect yet greater things from it. Although taking thousands of New-York daily morning papers, the *Graphic* is the only afternoon paper we can sell.
(Signed) HENRY TAYLOR,
Manager Baltimore News Company.

Daily New-York evening papers have heretofore had little or no sale, but the *Graphic* has been a decided success.
(Signed) J. W. BORK,
Manager Albany News Company.

The paper is much liked here. With this single exception, (the *Graphic*,) we sell not even a copy of the New-York dailies. We think we can extend the sale materially. Yours truly,
(Signed) J. J. DYER,
Manager New-England News Company, Boston.

FURNITURE.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Having manufactured, during the dull season, a large Stock of Goods, are now prepared to offer same at unprecedented Low Prices.
The STYLES and QUALITY are unsurpassed by any First-class Manufacturer, and all our work is guaranteed.
Designs and Estimates furnished.
Curtain Materials and Window Shades at reduced prices.
657 and 659 Broadway.

FRENCH CHINA.
Nicol, Davidson & Co.,
No. 686 Broadway, Near 4th-st.,
ARE OFFERING A LARGE SELECTION OF WHITE AND DECORATED FRENCH CHINA DINNER, TEA, BREAKFAST AND DESSERT SETS, OR BY THE PIECE, OR DOZEN, AT VERY MUCH BELOW MARKET RATES.
N. B.—SERVICES DECORATED TO ORDER IN OUR OWN FACTORY BY THE BEST ARTISTS, WITH CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, INITIALS, FRUITS OR FLOWERS.

J. NONNENBACHER & CO.
Manufacture and retail at wholesale prices
MOULDINGS,
Picture and Looking Glass Frames, and
WINDOW CORNICES.
FACTORY, NO. 10 PELL-ST., NEAR BOWERY.
Pell is the second block below Canal-st., west side.

THE LAMENTED CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE AND THE BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER: AFFIDAVITS.
H. W. Colver, Counselor-at-Law, being duly sworn, says that about two years since, on his way from Milwaukee to Waukesha, Wis., he met and conversed with Chief Justice Chase in the cars, and that he was apparently almost helpless from disease of the kidneys; that he was helped from the cars by two assistants, and commenced drinking the Bethesda Spring Water, and regained his health and strength in a few weeks, to such an extent as to acknowledge himself a new man and cured by the use of the Bethesda Spring Water. (Signed.) H. W. COLVER. Sworn to before me, GEO. W. RHODES, Notary Public.
A. Hawley Heath, being duly sworn, deposes and says he saw a letter in March last, written by Chief Justice Chase, saying the Bethesda Spring Water had relieved him of his disease, and advised him to drink it. A. H. HEATH, M. D. Sworn and subscribed before me this 9th day of May, 1873. GEO. W. RHODES, Notary Public, New-York County.
NEW-YORK, May 9, 1873.
DR. A. H. HEATH—*Dear sir:* Within the year 1872 I have been shown a number of letters from the late Chief Justice Chase, stating that the Bethesda Mineral Water had relieved his disease of the kidneys and liver, and advising them to drink it. J. H. LIVINGSTON. Sworn to this 9th day of May, 1873, before me, RICHD. A. H. FINCH, Notary Public N. Y. Co.
Associate Justice Field, of the United States Supreme Court, and Mrs. Thorington, of Montgomery, Ala., were advised by Chief Justice Chase to drink the Bethesda Water, and were cured by it. Mrs. Thorington had been unable to walk for two years, and Justice Field says it will cure any disease of the kidneys.
Depot and offices, No. 200 Broadway, New-York. Pamphlets free. DR HEATH, Agent.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—From auction, the bankrupt stock of a large wholesale house, and will be sold at greatly reduced prices.
FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS, WINDOW-SHADES,
English carpetings, oil-cloths, mattings, &c. 50,000 rolls fine gold paper, 50 cents per roll; fine paper, 12 cents per roll; fine good window shades, $2 per pair, usually sold at $4 50; 50,000 yards thick oil-cloth, 50 cents per yard; also, a large lot of English carpetings, &c., at low prices. J. W. COATES, No. 277 Hudson-st., opposite Dominick.